

FBIS

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES SHI'ITE DELEGATION ON IMAM CASE

JN271645Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT
27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday received [Lebanese] Deputy Husayn al-Husayni and a delegation of the Islamic Shi'ite Supreme Council. The radio correspondent has learned that during the meeting the discussions centered on the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Islamic Shi'ite Supreme Council, and his two assistants.

Brother Abu 'Ammar acquainted the Shi'ite delegation with the most recent information available in this case. Several agreements were reached on the way to continue following upon the case of the imam, who has been missing since 31 August.

It is noteworthy that the Palestinian revolution is pursuing the issue of the missing imam on all levels. The imam occupies a very special position on both the popular and Islamic levels.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH CALLS FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD271545Y Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Sep 78 p 7 LD

[Herve Chaballier undated interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--DPFLP--in Damascus: "It Is Necessary To Draw Nearer to Moscow"]

[Text] [Question] Will the resolutions adopted in Damascus be implemented, contrary to what happened after the Algiers summit?

[Answer] The Camp David agreements represent a quantitative, not qualitative, change of great importance in the Near East conflict. They have shaken and awakened the steadfastness front countries, and any recurrence of the Algiers scenario can be ruled out. The steadfastness front countries face two strategic alternatives--either they must implement the resolutions of a summit which will come out in favor of closer relations with the USSR and the socialist countries or, faced with the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance, they will be bound to collapse.

[Question] Will Syria agree to such a rapprochement?

[Answer] All participants feel that it is either this or the end. And Syria realizes this just the same as the others. If it does not want to go down on its knees like As-Sadat, it must develop its relations and alliances. The final communique will make this position clear. I do not know whether it will do this in practice, but I believe it will.

[Question] Is a military solution still possible?

[Answer] After the Camp David agreements the situation has become even more difficult. However, as long as the PLO and the Palestinian revolution remain alive, it will be impossible to implement these agreements. The Camp David allies realize that the only way to implement these agreements is to eliminate us.

PFLP'S HABASH WARNS OF 'INCREASED PRESSURE' FROM GUERRILLAS

LD271609Y Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Sep 78 p 32 LD

[Herve Chaballier undated interview with George Habash, secretary general of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine--PFLP: "We Will Attack American Interests in Egypt"]

[Text] [Question] After the steadfastness front summit, will you increase the number of military-type actions?

[Answer] Our commandos will increase their pressure and multiply their operations everywhere--first, in Palestine, since it is a question of showing and proving to the entire world that it is not for As-Sadat to decide about our cause and the country's future. We will also stage attacks against American interests mainly in the region, not only against financial and oil interests....

[Question] Will American airlines be a target for your attacks?

[Answer] We decided against skyjacking a long time ago. Any resumption of this kind of action is ruled out.

[Question] Will you also strike in Egypt?

[Answer] Yes. The ideal, exemplary objective would be American interests in Egypt. It would be killing the two birds with one stone, so to speak.

[Question] Has the summit given you the green light for this kind of action?

[Answer] The summit did not have to decide this. However, it has shown more determination in its struggle against the Camp David people.

[Question] You are in favor of establishing closer links with the USSR. To what country belonging to the steadfastness front did you feel closest with respect to this point?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this question. However, Palestinians, all Palestinians, feel closer to those who were determined to give a more revolutionary content to that conference. We shared the views of the South Yemenis. The Algerians' attitude was similar.

[Question] And what about Syria?

[Answer] It has realized that it is necessary to draw closer to the Soviet Union. However, it is obvious that it is necessary to go further than that and establish a real strategic alliance with the socialist countries--an alliance as strong as that which unites our adversaries.

[Question] Should another flareup be expected in Lebanon?

[Answer] The Arab Deterrent Force must support the Lebanese masses' struggle against the fascists. This is one of its duties, since it has been entrusted with the task of preventing a partition of Lebanon.

[Question] But will the resistance movement intervene directly?

[Answer] Yes, if the resistance movement's positions are attacked. However, as far as Lebanese territory as a whole is concerned, it is up to the Arab Deterrent Force to protect Lebanon's territorial integrity. Obviously we support it.

MENA: AL-QADHDHAFI PRESSURES HUSAYN'S STAND ON CAMP DAVID

NC270825Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0808 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 September--AKHIR SA'AH magazine reports that Arab diplomatic sources have emphasized that during their recent meeting, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi suggested to King Husayn of Jordan that he join the rejectionist front in return for doubling the Libyan aid to Jordan.

In today's issue, the magazine says that it has been reiterated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his readiness to pay \$93 million to Jordan, a sum equal to the value of the U.S. aid and loans which the U.S. Congress has recently approved for Jordan, provided King Husayn adopts a hostile stand on the two Camp David agreements.

It is known that Al-Qadhdhafi suspended Libya's aid to Jordan in 1970 and that he uses this aid as a means to exert pressure on King Husayn occasionally.

AR-RA'Y: ASH-SHADHILI TO COMMAND STEADFASTNESS FORCES

JN280820Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Sep 78 p 11 JN

[Text] Damascus--AR-RA'Y--AR-RA'Y has learned that Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili [former Egyptian chief of staff] will assume the leadership of the unified military command established by the summit of steadfastness and confrontation. It is understood that this command consists of the Syrian, Algerian, Libyan and PDRY armed forces. This is in addition to the "support" forces, the forces of the Palestinian resistance factions.

AR-RA'Y has also learned that contacts are currently being held with Lt Gen ash-Shadhili, who stays in the Algerian capital, to carry out this decision.

BAHRAIN

BAHRAINI, AUSTRIAN MINISTERS MEET IN NEW YORK

JN271310Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] New York, 27 September--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here last night with the Austrian foreign minister. During the meeting, they exchanged views on international issues and topics listed on the agenda of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, particularly those pertaining to the Middle East problem. They also discussed ways to strengthen and develop relations between the two countries in the various fields.

KUWAIT

AL-ASAD ARRIVES; REMARKS IN AT-TA'IF REPORTED

JN272017Y Damascus Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait--President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Kuwait this evening from At-Ta'if with-in his tour of the countries of the area. His excellency and the delegation accompanying him were received at Kuwait International Airport by Chief of State Amir Jabir al-Ahmad, Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, ministers, senior state officials, and Syrian Ambassador in Kuwait 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir and members of the embassy staff.

President al-Asad was accorded an official sendoff at At-Ta'if airport. His Highness the Regent and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who saw the president off. A number of princes and senior state officials participated in the sendoff.

Before his departure from At-Ta'if, President al-Asad answered questions from correspondents of Saudi television and the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY. He said: It gives me pleasure to greet all citizens in Saudi Arabia through the Saudi television and the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY. We made this visit to meet with brother Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and with the brother princes and officials in the kingdom to exchange views on what has happened recently concerning the Jerusalem issue and the problem of the occupation of Arab land.

Asked about his assessment of the existing situation in the Middle East, particularly the latest developments, President al-Asad said: No doubt what has happened constitutes a serious historic crossroads. Regrettably, an Arab country has gone out of the confrontation arena and has signed a reconciliation [sulh] agreement with the enemy while our land is still occupied, our Palestinian Arab people are still displaced and their rights are still not insured. The enemy has not recognized the Palestinian Arab people's right to establish their independent state or the need to withdraw from all the Arab land occupied in the 1967 War. The enemy has not recognized the need to withdraw from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan. The enemy has not recognized that there is an Arab Jerusalem. As Begin said yesterday in a comment on the Camp David agreement, the enemy insists that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and will be unified forever.

Is it reasonable to imagine that a Moslem Arab has signed a reconciliation [sulh] agreement with Israel at a time when Israel still occupies our holy Jerusalem? As Moslems and Arabs, can we abandon Jerusalem, the land of Palestine and the Golan and surrender to the enemy after 30 years of conflict and the great number of Arabs who were martyred in battles between us and the enemy? There are Syrian, Saudi, Egyptian and Kuwaiti martyrs, and martyrs from other Arab countries who fell in defense of our Arab land, with all the Arab and Islamic values it embodies.

What has happened is serious, but we will not capitulate. The enemy cannot impose on us capitulation which he unjustly calls peace. What has happened is very far from peace. The enemy wants to impose his will on us. The enemy wants us to sign for him and recognize that the West Bank is Israel, that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and that Gaza and the Golan are parts of Israel. This will not take place. Victory will be ours because we are right and because we are a great nation with values and a heritage. We will triumph in the long run. If an Arab abandons us, this will cause us pain, but it does not prompt us to capitulate because the rest of the Arab nation is definitely able to remain steadfast, to confront and to eventually achieve victory.

Our talks with our brothers and with brother Prince Fahd today were within this framework. We are satisfied with the meetings. Saudi Arabi will be in the forefront of those defending the occupied land, the rights of the Palestinian people, the Golan and primarily holy Jerusalem.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM CRITICIZES CAMP DAVID ACCORD

LD280124Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 22 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Sedition That Is More Deadly Than Death"]

[Excerpts] Perhaps the worst thing that one can expect or imagine in this bad time-- the period of the Camp David agreements-- is for these agreements to succeed with all their degradation and humiliation and to be allowed to pass without "some sort of a measure" taken against the signatories and the supporters, be they parties to the agreements, witnesses or just spectators. In the past no one imagined that an Arab leader would in a single deal sell out the basic and fateful cause in return for "frameworks for peace" which everybody agrees are a losing deal for the Arabs. But, most unfortunately, this has now become possible. Who would have imagined, as the Syrian president asked at the Conference of Steadfastness and Confrontation, "that the time would come when As-Sadat would take part in planning an offensive operation against Syria with his friend Begin?"

We are today facing a unique situation. This is summed up in the fact that a major party to the Arab-Israeli conflict has, under the pretext of political pragmatism, changed from being a partner in the holy Arab causes--thanks to which it obtained a great deal of Arab material and moral support--into a mediator. We are today facing a blatant violation of the principles and fundamentals of our very national and cultural existence. The Egyptian negotiator at Camp David has violated four major principles.

First, the principle of reconciliation with the enemy in that the Arab Gulf states' support for Egypt had always been based on the principle of comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Second, the Egyptian negotiator has foresaken the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and ignored the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also accepted the enemy prime minister's plan for the future of the occupied West Bank.

Third, the Egyptian negotiator has violated and completely ignored a principle of utmost historical and religious importance to the Moslems and Arabs by ignoring Jerusalem.

While Begin stressed that Jerusalem will remain united and is not included in the "framework" worked out at Camp David, we find that the other party has "sold out" the city in return for a handful of sand and a number of electronic early warning stations.

The fourth principle violated was the approval giving the enemy political and strategic advantages and placing him in a better position in regard to any potential military action against the Arab forces and countries rejecting the agreements so as to force them into the trap which the United States has carefully prepared.

OIL MINISTER ADDRESSES OSLO SEMINAR

LD271130Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah was called for rectifying oil prices to compensate for the continued erosion in the value of the dollar and the pressures exerted by world inflation. According to KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, he said in a speech at a development seminar in Oslo today that better prices are necessary to insure the flow of oil, which is a must for the consolidation of the world economy. The minister, who is chairman of the current session of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] stressed the importance of cooperation and mutual trust between oil producers and consumers. But we warned that the likelihood of a confrontation between the two sides still seems to be great owing to the hard attitudes of several advanced countries.

He said in his speech opening the seminar on development through cooperation between OAPEC and the Scandinavian countries that the OAPEC countries, being the main suppliers of oil to the world market, share the historic responsibility for maintaining world economic growth. This burden, he added, will become greater over time since any additional oil production will most probably come from our region. The minister stressed the need for speedy action in the field of economic and social development in order to transfer technological progress to the communities of the exporting countries and the need to develop and promote the oil sector in order to meet the increasing demand for energy. The minister also stressed that great efforts must be exerted to prolong the period during which oil resources will continue to last so that the world will not experience an energy imbalance in the future, which would have serious consequences for civilization.

Both the developing countries and the advanced countries need international cooperation in the fields of technical aid, secure markets, and monetary and financial stability. Continuing growth in the world's economy and commerce will also provide a better political climate, the minister said.

SAUDI ARABIA

TALKS BETWEEN SAUDIS, SYRIANS END IN AT-TA'IF

LD271334Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--The Saudi-Syrian talks chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, and His Excellency President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad ended this afternoon in At-Ta'if. The talks lasted about 3 hours.

The talks reviewed all Arab and international issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic worlds and the present conditions which surround the Arab world; they also dealt with ways to bolster and strengthen bilateral relations between the kingdom and Syria at the present time and in the future.

Al-Asad Departs

LD271432Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, left At-Ta'if this afternoon for Kuwait at 1615 accompanied by the Syrian delegation at the end of his short visit to the kingdom during which he had talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy and crown prince, about the current Arab situation.

The motorcade of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd and his guest arrived at At-Ta'if airport at 1600. Prince Fahd and His Excellency President al-Asad heard a detachment of the royal guard play the Syrian and Saudi national anthems. Then the Syrian president shook hands with the senior personalities who had come to see him off, including their royal highnesses the princes and the ministers headed by His Royal Highness Prince Mut'ib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior; and His Royal Highness Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca region. At the aircraft's steps His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz embraced his guest and wished him a pleasant journey.

Syria's Khaddam Comments

JN271720Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian delegation accompanying him left At-Ta'if this afternoon for Kuwait at the end of a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the visit, President al-Asad held talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the regent and the crown prince on the current Arab situation.

After the talks 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, commented on the meeting in a statement to SNA. Khaddam said that the meeting came at a time when the Arab nation is facing dangerous circumstances as a result of the Egyptian president's signing the two Camp David agreements, especially when one considers what these two agreements have inflicted and will inflict on the Arab nation and its future. Khaddam added that this situation and its possible results were discussed during the meeting. Views were identical as to the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of the two countries' continuing consultations for the protection of the Arab nation's interests and rights.

Saudi Under Secretary Comments

LD271842Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for foreign political affairs, said that the visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was within the framework of the Arab moves to exchange views on the results of Camp David and to continue the consultations between the Saudi and Syrian leaderships on developments in the Middle East problem.

He added that President al-Asad and Prince Fahd reviewed and fully assessed those results and developments. He said that the meeting between the two sides was constructive and that the Syrian and Saudi viewpoints coincide regarding this assessment and underlined the need to achieve the aims of the Arab nation by various constructive means and in a manner insuring the higher interests of the Arab nation.

PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER

LD271944Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, today at 1930 received at his office in At-Ta'if Valentin Hernandez, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

KING KHALID ARRIVES IN CLEVELAND FOR TESTS

LD272246Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2225 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Cleveland, Ohio--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, from Geneva to complete his medical examinations.

DEVELOPMENT LOANS TO BE GRANTED TO YAR

LD280922Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Riyadh--Two agreements were signed today at the headquarters of the Saudi Development Fund under which the kingdom will grant the Yemen Arab Republic two loans totaling 555 million Saudi riyals.

The first loan will be used to finance the 204 kilometer-long Jozan-Al-Hudaydah road. The amount of the loan allocated for this project totals 335 million Saudi riyals. This will cover all the expenditures for the building of this road, which is expected to be completed in June 1982.

The second loan will be allocated to finance the 79 kilometer-long Sa'dah-Dhahran south road (Saudi border). The amount allocated for this project totals 220 million Saudi riyals.

UAE

ABU DHABI OFFICIAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TUNIS

JN271953Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 September--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent of Abu Dhabi and deputy commander in chief of the UAE armed forces, has received a message from Al-Hadi Nuwayrah, Tunisian prime minister, dealing with bilateral relations and the means to strengthen these relations.

The message was delivered by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qassab, Tunisian ambassador to the UAE [title as received], when he was received by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah this evening.

During the meeting, the two sides also reviewed the current Arab situation. The Tunisian ambassador explained his country's position on the results of the Camp David meeting.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT 'ABDALLAH SALIH MAKES ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

JN252204 [Editorial Report JN] San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 25 September carries a poorly-received 16-minute recording of a speech which YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih delivered today on the anniversary of the 26 September Revolution. The Yemeni president says that the revolution will continue to achieve its objectives of national unity, democracy and development and reconstruction.

Regarding the achievement of democracy, President Salih announces the following: "It pleases me on this occasion to announce to the sons of our great Yemeni people that municipal councils will be established in all the provinces of the republic to lay the foundations of real democracy."

Regarding development and reconstruction, the president says that the 5-year development plan is proceeding successfully through its second year. He thanks the Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia, for economic and financial aid given to Yemen.

Regarding relations with the PDRY, the YAR president attacks "the ruling atheist regime" in Aden, which, he says, is continuing its conspiracies and its collusion with the foreign plans against the area. He adds: Out of awareness of the danger of such plans and in order to safeguard the interests of the Yemenis, to continue their economic prosperity and to spare them from the devastation of war, "we will continue to be patient and to observe self-restraint." But, he continues, we will not hesitate for one moment to defend our country. We warn them against playing with fire. We will hold them responsible for what has happened and what will happen.

On Arab and foreign relations, the YAR president says: Our relations with the fraternal Arab countries are excellent. We will continue to work for Arab solidarity and to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. We will continue to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. We will continue to cooperate and maintain friendly ties with all countries on the basis of their attitudes toward our national cause. We have no ambitions against anyone. All we want is to develop and protect our country from outside aggression and international subversive trends.

BRIEFS

SAUDI TELEVISION CONFERENCE--Riyadh--The meeting of the committee of the Arab organ for the exchange of television news began at King Faysal Conference Hall today. The setting up of the Arab network for the exchange of television news via satellites among the Arab countries, whose headquarters will be in Kuwait, was discussed. Husayn Muhammad al-Askari, director of Jidda radio, said after the meeting that the cost of the project was also discussed. The project was approved by seven Arab countries at the Amman meeting of the Arab Coordination Organization for the exchange of television news in December. They also approved the agenda. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

EILTS MEETS WITH BUTRUS GHALI, COMMENTS

NC271604Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts. After the meeting, the U.S. ambassador stated that he had requested a meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat. Asked if he is carrying a letter from U.S. President Carter, he said that he could not answer this question.

Ambassador Eilts added that he had met with the minister of state for foreign affairs to exchange views on some points related to the results of the Camp David meetings and to ascertain Egypt's viewpoints on these points. He said that the United States will participate in all the meetings which will be held, whether those meetings deal with Sinai or with other matters. The ambassador added that the level of U.S. representation at these meetings has not yet been determined.

Asked about the date for the convening of the Israeli committee, he said that this date has not yet been set and that his personal view is that these meetings will be held following the Israeli holy days, which will end on 3 October.

Ambassador Eilts added that the United States is conveying views between the Egyptian and Israeli sides.

MENA Reports Further

NC271645Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 September--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Hermann Eilts. The meeting took place at the ambassador's request.

After the meeting the U.S. ambassador said that he discussed with Dr Ghali a number of topics connected with the results reached in the wake of the Camp David summit. He said that points of view were exchanged on specific points in order to ascertain Egypt's thinking on them at this stage.

Eilts said that Alfred Atherton, the U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, will arrive in Cairo on Saturday to brief Egypt on the results of his tour of the countries he has visited so far. He will also inform the Egyptian officials of the results of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visits to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria.

The U.S. ambassador said that the United States will participate in the meeting on Sinai between Egypt and Israel and that the United States will be represented at all the meetings. On the level of representation at the Egyptian-Israeli committee, the U.S. ambassador said this has not yet been decided. He said that it is up to the parties concerned to determine the level. He said that he did not know the venue of the meeting and that the United States will participate in conveying the points of view between the two parties on the subject.

The U.S. ambassador indicated that a delegation of experts for the Israeli liaison center--a technical delegation representing an advance party of the Israeli delegation--is due to arrive in Cairo. On the date of the meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli committee, Eilts said that the committee is likely to begin its work after 3 October.

Letter From Carter

NC271605Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 September--MENA has learned that the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Hermann Eilts, who arrived in Cairo from Washington yesterday, has a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter for President Anwar as-Sadat.

The U.S. ambassador asked for a date to be fixed for him to hand the letter to President as-Sadat.

AL-AHRAM on Letter

NC280711Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--AL-AHRAM reports today that the message which Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, has brought from President Jimmy Carter to President Anwar as-Sadat and which he will deliver soon deals with developments of the forthcoming phase in the peace negotiations in light of the two Camp David agreements.

President Carter has charged Eilts, who returned to Cairo the day before yesterday, to convey this urgent message to President as-Sadat. The U.S. ambassador met with Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, yesterday and asked him to fix a date for meeting with President as-Sadat to hand him the message.

AT-TUHAMi REPORTS ON MEETING WITH KING KHALID

NC272031Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Tex] Cairo, 27 September--Deputy Prime Minister for Presidential Affairs Hasan at-Tuhami returned to Cairo from Geneva tonight following a 2-day visit.

Hasan at-Tuhami said after his return that during his visit to Geneva he met with the Saudi monarch, His Majesty King Khalid, and that he had conveyed to his majesty President as-Sadat's greetings and best wishes for his recovery and good health. The meeting was attended by Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi second deputy prime minister and national guard commander; Aviation and Defense Minister Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and King Khalid's adviser, Rashad Fir'awn.

At-Tuhami said that His Majesty King Khalid expressed his satisfaction with the interpretations and explanations At-Tuhami says for the most important points produced at the Camp David conference. He said that among the most important points in which his majesty the king showed interest was the future of Jerusalem.

At-Tuhami said that in view of the king's health, he held a separate 90-minute meeting with the king's adviser, Rashad Fir'awn.

GHALI MEETS WITH LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS

NC271258Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At noon today Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, met with the ambassadors of the Latin American states in Cairo.

At the beginning of the meeting, his excellency made a statement explaining the two Camp David agreements related to the general framework of peace in the Middle East.

In his explanation of the two agreements, his excellency emphasized Egypt's continuous desire to achieve a comprehensive settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that the first agreement applies to all the Arab-Israeli confrontation fronts and that the two agreements derive their provisions from Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The minister of state for foreign affairs then answered the ambassadors' questions and inquiries, most of which concentrated on the contents of the two agreements regarding the general framework of peace and the steps to be taken in the next phase.

The ambassadors of Venezuela, Ecuador and Guatemala expressed their government's appreciation for the Arab efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. They also conveyed their congratulations to President Anwar as-Sadat on the conclusion of these two agreements.

Dr Butrus Ghali will conclude his meetings with the world states representatives in Cairo with a meeting which he will hold with the ambassadors of the East European states in Cairo tomorrow afternoon.

Makes Statement

NC271315Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1259 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 September--Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that during his meeting with them today, the Latin American states ambassadors unanimously expressed their governments' full support for the Camp David accord, on the basis that it is a bold step on the road of peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to MENA, Dr Ghali said that the ambassadors expressed their full understanding of the two agreements on the framework of peace in the Middle East and peace between Egypt and Israel. He added that the ambassadors also expressed their hope that the Arab states which reject the accord will change their position in the interests of peace in the Middle East.

Interviewed on Meetings

NC272058Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Interview granted by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to Mahmud Duhni, chairman of the "Free Opinions" program--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Your Excellency, (?you have been meeting with) the various ambassadors from all over the world this week [words indistinct].

[Answer] I began with the African group, then the Arab group, then the group of the West European states, and then the Asian group. I will also meet with the group of the East European states. During all these meetings, I said that it is evident that the objective of the Camp David agreement is to achieve an overall and lasting solution. This is so because we do not want to achieve a partial peace or a bilateral peace. However, peace must be a lasting one, because we want to solve this problem conclusively so that we will be able to move on to the other problems which will face the Arab world in the coming years.

[Question] Your Excellency, are you talking about the problems arising from our cause?

[Answer] No. The Arab world needs development, integration and numerous revolutionary measures to be able to prepare for the 21st century and to prepare for the new technological revolution. All these things require that we solve the peripheral issues and end the confrontation existing between Israel and the Arab world so that we may devote our attention to economic development and political development and the problems...[Doctor Ghali interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] To the battle of civilization?

[Answer] The battle of civilization.

[Question] What was the ambassadors' reaction to your excellency concerning the various topics? In other words, can I ask your excellency [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Naturally, they asked several questions, including about the connection between the first agreement and the second agreement, about the connection between the withdrawal in Sinai and the withdrawal in the West Bank and Gaza, about the subject of the refugees and their future position, and about related technical matters. They asked many questions about Jerusalem. I explained that because we were unable to achieve any agreement on Jerusalem, we ascertained that the best means was to pinpoint the Egyptian viewpoint and the U.S. viewpoint. We realized that the Egyptian viewpoint enjoyed the support of the United States, which says that Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty and that Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank.

[Question] Your Excellency, what will be the next moves of Egyptian diplomacy in the wake of the Camp David agreement?

[Answer] These moves will be aimed at clarifying the dimensions of this agreement to African public opinion, to Arab public opinion, to Asian public opinion, to the nonaligned states, and to the international organizations. I met the nonaligned states through the African group and through some states of the Asian group. There is also Yugoslavia, which participated in the Western group. I have met with this above-mentioned group, because we realized that the [word indistinct] group, the number will be a great one. Through these organizations--namely, the Organization of African Unity, the Islamic Conference, and the nonaligned group--we will talk to these various groups to point out to them the true dimensions of the Camp David agreements.

[Question] (?Are there contacts?)

[Answer] In addition to these things, there is direct contact with the various embassies. [passage indistinct] We will use special letters, naturally. We will prepare special letters. However, it will be difficult to make visits because we are preparing for the negotiations which, God willing, will be held to bring about (?the settlement) between Egypt and Israel concerning the Sinai area.

AL-AHRAM REPLIES TO 'ARAFAT CRITICISM OF EGYPT

LD260140Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Questions to 'Arafat; Sinai Is Not Just a Handful of Sand"]

[Excerpts] Since 'Arafat said at the Damascus conference recently that the Egyptians have forsaken the Palestinian problem for the sake of a handful of Sinai sand, we have the right to answer his false statements and expose his lies.

We have the right to answer him and to restate the historical facts for him.

The Palestinian problem has been on the conscience of the Arab nation throughout the years thanks to the Egyptian struggle which has borne this problem in its conscience since the forties and still is bearing up to this day and will bear it tomorrow. Since the forties when 'Arafat was still a student in the Egyptian universities, the Egyptian people shouldered the burden of Palestine in the form of constant struggle. Thus, the problem became part of the Arab nation's conscience and a fundamental principle of its national ideology.

'Arafat would be grossly mistaken if he thought that his gun, which has missed both the path and the target, was the one that kept the Palestinian problem as the essence of the Middle East conflict or that the emergence of the Palestinian element in the Arab-Israeli conflict was brought about by the organization of Palestinian armed struggle which have gone beyond limits in their multiplicity and conflicts. Rather, we do not mean the contrary by this--that the Palestinian gun, which from the beginning has missed the path and the target, was in most cases more of a burden than a help to the Palestinian problem. We all know the reasons, but we still beat around the bush because, as Arabs, we lack the courage to face the facts.

Armed struggle in itself is a noble and great objective which no one can deny, but the Palestinian armed struggle has forsaken its objectives, lost its sanctity and was no longer effective when it went astray in the cities of Amman and Beirut and when it allowed itself to become a tool of the conflicting Arab regimes, wore the masks of terror in major capitals, and foolishly indulged in assassinations and counter assassinations among its cadres.

But 'Arafat has fallen in the trap of those who indulge in outbiddings and who rendered him helpless. He blames us, the Egyptians, because we did not pawn a "handful of Sinai sands" until the day of liberation.

Therefore, Sinai should have remained in captivity until the Iraqis are through with their secret and dirty war against the PLO cadres in the world capitals.

Sinai should have remained in captivity until the Syrians realize that their ambitions in Lebanon have reached a dead end or that they will remain helplessly bogged in the quagmire of unjustified violence which is now expanding to include the whole of Lebanon.

Sinai should have remained in captivity until the conscience of the enemy comrades of the Iraqi Ba'th and the Syrian Ba'th awaken.

Who knows? Maybe we should have waited until Aden assassinated San'a' or contained it so that from under the terrible rubble and the great nonsense new standards of liberation emerge.

We do not know whether 'Arafat will struggle to prevent the return of about 1 million Palestinians who left their homes following the June 1967 aggression so that he nullifies one of the provisions of the Camp David agreement that provides for the return of those who suffered in the 1967 war.

We do not know if 'Arafat will ask his compatriots in the West Bank to struggle against ending the military administration in the West Bank and the Gaza sector because the agreements do not clearly provide for the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Also, we do not know if he will ask the thousands of young men in Israeli jails to remain in captivity so that the West Bank and the Gaza sector will remain as they are now--populated mainly by old men, women and children after the Israelis have taken away all the young people.

We do not know what 'Arafat will do, but we know that ending the military rule and the return of the evacuees and the release of Palestinian young men from jail as well as reducing Israeli control on the West Bank and Gaza represent basic steps that will lead to self-determination if the Arabs are capable of pooling their political efforts in the coming stage.

Also we do not know if the other Arabs realize that their main strength does not lie in their throats or in their daggers but rather in their ability to wage the battle of peace on the strength of their present political position within complex international relations.

Perhaps the framework of comprehensive settlement--document number one--was not as specific as we all have wished, but who is responsible? A single man had bravely been fighting the battle of peace. What if the Arab mind had gone back to reason, and what if we all realized the facts of the age? What if the Arabs had not opposed the initiative with such rashness and lack of reason? What if we now shake ourselves out of impotence and helplessness and march through the doors that are now open, particularly since what has been agreed upon at Camp David is just a framework and not a complete agreement?

Most probably we will achieve new gains and we will stop Begin from harping daily on the tune that "we the Israelis are advocates of peace but the problem is the other Arabs."

The basic problem is that our new Arab world has not yet emerged from under the debris of this backwardness with all its acute and terrible conflicts. There should be a beginning, and it was natural that this beginning should be Egypt, for it alone is capable of transporting our Arab world to new horizons, to another stage, a stage of greater scientific and reasonable thinking and respect for the Arab human rights that are violated everywhere.

'Arafat is mistaken. Egypt did not drop from its coming political battle the rights of the Palestinians nor their right to self-determination. Progress in life is taking steps followed by further steps.

Let 'Arafat be reassured that the matter never depended on his gun and that it never will after he has been disarmed in Tall az-Za'tar and elsewhere, but rather the matter depends on the national sense of the whole nation, which is still strong and forceful.

We want to tell him that Sinai is not just a handful of sand. Sinai is Egypt's holy of holies, and its sands, which are saturated with the blood of thousands of Egyptians, make it dear to us just as the Palestinian soil is dear to us.

AS-SADAT CABLES AL-JAMASI, PRAISES EGYPTIAN ARMY

NC272140Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that the peace agreement which has been signed at Camp David is a fruit of the continuing struggle which the Egyptian armed forces have waged for many years in order to achieve the national and pan-Arab hopes.

The president also expressed hope that the armed forces will continue their militant march so that they will be a strong bulwark of the peace to which we aspire.

The above statements are contained in the cable of thanks which President as-Sadat today sent to Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, deputy prime minister and war minister, in reply to the telegram of support which his excellency had sent to the president on the signing of the two Camp David agreements.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY PLANS TO CAUSE POLITICAL DISORDER

NC270915Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 September--The magazine AKHIR SA'AH reports that informed Arab circles have learned that Syria has prepared a secret plan aimed at creating a disturbed political atmosphere in the area. This plan, which has been prepared in coordination between Syria and the Soviet Union, is designed to influence the steps to implement the Camp David peace agreements.

In today's issue the magazine says that this Syrian Ba'thist plan is based on a number of principal points:

1. Heating up the situation on the Syrian front to a certain point to create an atmosphere of tension and confusion in the area;
2. Creating an atmosphere of tension in southern Lebanon and armed clashes with the Lebanese rightist militia on the Israeli border;
3. Circulating false information about Israeli concentrations in the Golan.

The Arab circles added that President Hafiz al-Asad had presented this plan at the rejectionist front meeting in Damascus, and on the basis of this plan he asked Colonel al-Qadhafi for financial aid of about \$600 million to Syria.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR OSLO TO ATTEND SYMPOSIUM

JN250915Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 25 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, this morning left for Oslo at the head of a delegation to participate in the development symposium which will be held there on Wednesday. He said that the symposium will discuss the possibility and prospects of cooperation between OPEC and Scandinavian countries.

'Abd al-Karim added that he will deliver a lecture entitled "The Role of the Scandinavian Countries in Transferring Technology to the Arab Oil-Producing Countries." The symposium is part of OPEC activities in this connection.

After their visit to Oslo, 'Abd al-Karim and his delegation will pay an official visit to Finland in response to an official invitation where they will discuss the means to develop cooperation between the two countries in the oil and economic domains in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

Lecture at Symposium

JN271628Y Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Oslo, 27 September--Iraqi Oil Minister Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim told an important gathering in Oslo today that he was extremely optimistic about the future of relations between the Arab oil exporter countries and the Scandinavian states, in the light of the genuine desire held in both sides to develop cooperation in what serves their mutual interests.

The minister spoke of negative attitudes maintained by some major Western industrialised states in regards to the transfer of technology and insistence of these states on maintaining the old-type pattern of subordinate economic relations and lack of equality between peoples of the world.

He said Iraq is strongly for cooperation--in industrial and agricultural fields and in the oil industry sphere--with Scandinavian countries would be free from sensitivities, as might occur in the relationship with some major Western industrial states which are bent on economic subordination concept. [sentence as received] Mr 'Abd al-Karim said the Scandinavian countries, with high standard of technology and reservoir of technical know-how, can well contribute in the cooperation with the Arab states in such areas as helping implementing their development plans and their long-term and short-term projects. This contribution can be made through direct participation in the execution of development projects or indirectly through assistance to prepare human cadres and developing technical, scientific and administrative capabilities.

Bitterly criticizing some major western industrial powers for their obstinancy against the question of a new international economic order (NIEO), he said this attitude on part of the Western states was the principal cause for the failure suffered by the International Conference for Economic Cooperation (ICEC). He said his country fully backed the NIEO proposal advanced by Third World countries.

The view that the transfer of technology is just an abstract aim, he said, "is a view which reflects disfigured visualisation whose consequences can be draining off the developing countries' human and material resources and consecration of factors of underdevelopment and defective economic, social and political structures.

"Technology which should be transferred from advanced industrial states to developing states is the type most suitable to the economic and social conditions and atmosphere of these states or which can be made suitable with minimum possible sacrifice... and whose application priorities and areas can be defined in a comprehensive plan of clear objectives."

The minister, who is also a member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, denounced what he termed as attempts by the major industrial states for setting up a new type of grouping--the International Energy Agency (IEA) which has the principal objective of weakening the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The main purpose of creating the IEA, he said, is to counter the legitimate aspirations of OPEC countries for controlling their national resources and exploiting them for their own all-out development. He called on Scandinavian countries to throw their own distinctive weight for removing the hurdles placed against international cooperation by certain major industrial powers.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim said that the Scandinavian states could well influence other Western states for removing these inroads and mitigating the obstinancy which has been marking the attitude of some industrialized states.

He added: "The Arab states and other oil exporting countries are experiencing a grave problem evolved from constant deterioration of the purchasing power of their oil revenues. This deterioration assuming quick monthly rates is due to inflated prices of commodities and services imported from the industrialized states.

"What is worsening is the sharp drop in the U.S. dollar value against other currencies and the non-interference by the United States for checking off the downhill slide in the dollar value which is used in pricing crude oil on the international market.

"The oil exporting countries are responsible before their peoples and generations to come. They are required to make the necessary steps to protect their legitimate national interests. Insistence by some industrialized states to maintain imbalanced economic relations with the oil-exporting states and other Third World countries will have serious negative repercussions on the bulk of international relations."

The Iraqi minister warned that all statistical data were pointing to grave widening of the gulf between the advanced industrial states and Third World countries which should give the motivation to the industrial states for reconsidering the volume and quality of assistance they offered to the developing countries.

The great majority of the developing countries have been historically denied the opportunities for progress and growth under effect of the hegemony imposed by the major industrial states and their industrial and financial monopolies. They have across the years been drawing off the natural riches of these countries in methods far removed from humanitarian and moral considerations, he said.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim said the question of transfer of technology "in our view is to have technology transferred not in accordance with the convention framework based on subordinated economic relations and lack of equality among nations. We do not look upon it through the general premise of the multi-national industrial monopolies. We look upon it as a process which is an integral part of the new international economic order.

"Industrialisation is now the central objective of development policies and strategies of Third World countries. It necessitates the adoption of the best possible advanced scientific formula within frameworks compatible to national objectives of each country. Industrialisation in developing countries should distinguish itself by courage and correct comprehension of the dynamism of socio-economic development instead of keeping absolute dependence on solid academic precepts.

"Essential contributions for international well-being and better future for upcoming generations can be represented in permitting developing countries to participate in reaping the fruits of scientific and technological advances that have been achieved by mankind. It is by assisting these countries to develop the means of their economic production and to improve their capabilities and skills." [sentence as received]

The Iraqi minister reminded that scientific and cultural progress achieved by mankind in the twentieth century was the outcome of deep interaction between numerous civilisations evolved by human communities across the centuries. He said the Arab nation contributed effectively by the transfer of its civilisation and scientific achievements and intellectual heritage to the rest of the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS FRC, YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Meets With Huang Hua

JN271036Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] New York, 27 September--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with FRC Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua. The INA correspondent in New York reports that Hammadi and Hua discussed the relations of friendship between the two countries and developments in the situation in the Arab area in light of the results of the Camp David conference.

Meets Vrhovec

JN271906Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] New York, 27 September--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and explained to him Iraq's firm stand toward the results of the Camp David capitulationist conference.

The INA correspondent in New York said that the two sides' viewpoints were completely identical regarding all the topics discussed during the meeting. Dr Hammadi and Vrhovec discussed topics related to the nonaligned movement and exchanged viewpoints related to the basic issues to be discussed by the nonaligned foreign ministers at their meeting to be held next Monday.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

JN250851Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 25 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 September--'Aziz Sharif, secretary general of the Council of Peace and Solidarity in the Republic of Iraq, left Baghdad for New Delhi early today to participate in the meetings of the international conference for solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. The conference will begin in New Delhi next Thursday. Sharif said he will head the AAPSO delegation to the meetings of the conference which will primarily discuss the two hotbeds of tension threatening world peace--the Arab area and southern Africa.

AMMAN REPORTS FURTHER ON HUSAYN-ATHERTON TALKS

JN271836Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court U.S. Roving Ambassador in the Middle East Alfred Atherton. He briefed his majesty on the results of the latest U.S. efforts to establish peace in the area, including the results of the visit to Saudi Arabia and Syria by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as well as the results of his own visits to certain countries in the area.

His majesty again reviewed the Jordanian stand, stressing its basic factors and principles. He also reviewed the latest developments in the area.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting minister of foreign affairs and information. Attending the talks on the U.S. side was the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

CABINET APPROVES TWO LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

JN271554Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 27 September--At its meeting today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the cabinet approved two agreements between Jordan and the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID].

Under the first agreement, AID will give Jordan an \$8 million loan to finance the second stage of the rural development project in the Jordan Valley; to build schools, health centers and streets; and to give loans to carry out housing projects.

Under the second agreement, AID will give Jordan a \$1.5 million loan to lend money to the farmers union in the Jordan Valley.

The cabinet has decided to authorize the chairman of the Jordan Valley Authority to sign these two agreements on behalf of the government.

AMMAN COMMENTS ON CURRENT ARAB, U.S. MOVES

JN271945Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Moves are underway in the Middle East at present which are all aimed at achieving peace. However, these moves are divided in their interpretation of the required peace, its nature and dimensions. Jordan and all the Arab states, except Egypt, view what has so far been put forward as something which is not capable of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. This is due to the fact that Israel's stands constitute an affirmation of its intransigence. Its stands also confirm Arab suspicions regarding Israel's true intentions concerning the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

There is a Jordanian move that includes the Arab and international arenas and a Syrian move aimed at correcting the march of peace toward the realization of the just Arab demands. There is the will of the international community as embodied in the UN resolutions. There is also a U.S. move started by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Amman, Riyadh and Damascus and currently being continued by Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the region. This U.S. move aims at convincing the parties to the Middle East dispute to join the peace negotiations in accordance with the two agreements on the framework of peace.

Simultaneously, Egypt and Israel are actively working to overcome the obstacles that are still blocking the path of bilateral negotiations. The Israeli Knesset is expected today to remove the obstacle of the settlements in the Sinai so that it will be possible to open the doors of the negotiations that are scheduled to lead to signing a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. Negotiations may also take place between Egypt and Israel under the umbrellas of the Agreement on the Framework of Comprehensive Peace without the participation of the other main parties--especially the Palestinians--with the aim of setting up autonomous administrative rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a manner that insures that the West Bank and Gaza Strip remain under Israeli sovereignty.

Thus the situation in the Middle East is facing critical and fateful moments. Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State George Ball has warned that peace in the Middle East is impossible without solving the Palestinian question because self-rule will consecrate the Israeli forces' occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, something which is equal to a policy of annexation. This brave U.S. voice joins those Arab and international voices which find that the framework agreements do not respond to the interests of achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

If the statements calling for solving the Palestinian question as a condition for achieving peace are taken into consideration--and this is what should take place--it follows that amending the contents of the peace framework becomes a national and international duty, particularly at this stage, so that Israel will not take advantage of the Egyptian acceptance of conditions rejected by the Arabs for autonomous administrative rule to liquidate the Palestinian question and give a legitimate character to Israel's presence in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories. Thus if the U.S. administration is sincere in its peaceful efforts, it is necessary--because of the solid Arab conservatism toward the comprehensive peace framework--to reconsider that framework and amend it in a manner that will be in harmony with the requisites of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The forthcoming peace which will isolate Egypt from the Arab world and leave Israel free to deal with the Palestinian cause as an occupied territory and displaced people cannot be acceptable and will not solve any problem in the region, on the contrary, it will contribute to losing the opportunity for a comprehensive peace forever.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

NC272222Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus has been following international and Arab reaction to the Camp David summit and the situation in the area and Lebanon. He frankly and clearly responded to the following question following the contacts he held at the Foreign Ministry.

The question posed to Minister Butrus is: Do you believe that the United States is showing an effective interest in helping Lebanon as has been reported in newspapers?

Minister Butrus answered this question by saying: No country is as interested in another country as it is interested in itself. He added: The world has shown interest in helping Lebanon since 1975, namely, since the situation in Lebanon exploded. This interest took various forms--sometimes in statements, sometimes in declarations of intent, and sometimes in the dispatch of envoys and diplomatic talks on several levels. I would like to make it clear that U.S. and other interests in Lebanon are still revolving in a specific circle of good intentions and within the context of a studied plan which is still to be implemented and which takes into consideration conditions and capabilities.

Minister Butrus added: Regarding the last concept, namely the concept of a serious, considered plan that is still to be implemented to the extent possible, I can affirm that up to this hour there has been no initiative in the true sense of the word from any side whatsoever.

INA: NATIONALISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

JN272037Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 27 September--The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has announced that information from Camp David circles says a joint American-Israeli-Egyptian plan has been drawn up against three so-called bodies moving in the Lebanese arena. These are the Lebanese nationalist body, the Palestinian body and the Arab body opposing the two accords of Camp David. This is contained in a statement by the Central Political Council of the Nationalist and Progressive parties issued here this evening. The statement says that on the Lebanese level the plan is based on the isolationist-Zionist axis, which received the Camp David results with military and political escalation aimed at destroying the unity of Lebanon and divesting it of its Arabism as a prelude to eventually dividing it.

The statement adds that the present repercussions of the Camp David conference against Lebanon make it incumbent on all Lebanese forces that oppose the plan to divide Lebanon to confront this current capitulationist scheme. The statement also criticizes the speech President Ilyas Sarkis addressed to the Lebanese last week. It accuses him of submitting to isolationist extortion. The statement adds that the nationalist line will not allow for the course of official submission to isolationist extortion, which is backed by Israel, to remain in control of the destiny of the country.

The statement finally calls for confronting the isolationist-Zionist plan backed by the forces of the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance with nationalist unity aimed at waging the battle to save Lebanon. It also calls on all the Arab forces concerned with confronting Camp David to offer full support for Lebanese nationalists in the battle they are waging. The battle, the statement says, is a basic element in the struggle against the whole scheme of the capitulationist solution.

INA REPORTS KIDNAPING OF AN-NAQURAH CHIEFTAIN

JN271829Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 27 September--The rightwing forces this afternoon kidnaped Husayn Mulhim, chieftain of An-Naqurah, and transferred him to 'Alma ash-Sha'b, the center of the rightist militia. Rightist sources in southern Lebanon said that Mulhim was kidnaped because he visited Tyre several times.

In another development, leaders of the rightist militia held a meeting in 'Alma ash-Sha'b attended by Sami Shidyaq, Mikha'il Farah and Faris al-Qays. Arrivals from 'Alma ash-Sha'b said that the meeting was devoted to a discussion of distributing identity cards to the residents of the border villages.

The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon said that seven Zionist F-5 and F-15 fighter planes overflew Sidon this afternoon and broke the sound barrier before flying back toward the occupied territories.

FIGHTING FLARES UP IN BEIRUT, ENVIRONS

Presidential Palace Shelled

TA280931Y Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, 28 Sep (AFP)--Shells damaged the Lebanese presidential palace here late this morning and two shells fell between the palace and the nearby residence of the U.S. ambassador. Blasts blew up the water reservoir of the palace in the south-eastern suburb of B'abda and shattered the windows, a well-informed source said.

VOL Reports Al-Hadath Shelling

NC271218Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 0130 today, Al-Hadath town was suddenly subjected to concentrated artillery shelling by antiarmor mortar shells and a new type of guided rockets, which are being used for the first time in the fighting. Citizen George Yusuf Ni'mah was killed in Al-Hadath. Twenty-two other citizens were injured, three seriously. They were transported to the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Beirut and the Heart of Jesus Hospital in Al-Hazimiyah.

According to initial information, the artillery shelling of Al-Hadath has caused heavy losses in property. Some houses were destroyed and orchards and other property suffered heavy damage. This concentrated shelling took place when the cabinet was still in session in B'abda Palace. The actions have come as a surprise to citizens and officials equally.

At 1030 today, an explosion occurred in the Al-Ashrafiyah area near the SNA center facing Mar Yuhanna Street. One woman was killed and some material damage was sustained. The details of this crime, which took place in a residential area under the control of armed security barriers, are not yet known.

Last night, armed men belonging to some factions in Zgharta spread fear in the Al-Batrun District. They blew up the Phalangists headquarters in (Jdabrah) and (Bajdirt). It has been reported that these armed men are intensifying their actions and are harassing the inhabitants in an unbearable manner, threatening a reaction. In the southern suburb, caution continues to be exercised on all roads because of the sniping operations by known sides against 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Al-Hadath and Badaru.

VOL: Beirut Under Syrian Fire

NC280629Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Syrians exacerbated the security situation in Al-Ashrafiyah as of 0620 today. The Syrian forces positioned in the western quarter of Al-Ashrafiyah, extending between Adib Ishaq Street and Burj Rizq, opened mortar and rocket fire on the residential quarters in the eastern sector of Al-Ashrafiyah, extending from Karam Hospital to the As-Sufi area. According to the preliminary statistics by security surveillance centers, more than 123 mortar shells fell on those peaceful areas. Fire was also opened from tanks, launchers and DSHK guns on the upper floors of the houses in Al-Ashrafiyah, causing damage to some houses and burning others in the upper As-Sufi area. Electricity and telephone wires were damaged. Rubble and glass showered many of the secondary roads, destroying some cars.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that casualties at the time of preparation of this bulletin were: 13 citizens wounded, 2 seriously.

The Syrian shelling also covered the areas of the museum and the Palace of Justice. Traffic between the eastern and western areas of Beirut came to a standstill. Some roads in Al-Ashrafiyah are impassable and others are precarious.

The Syrian forces, which waited until this morning to exacerbate the security situation in Al-Ashrafiyah, began aggravating the situation in the southeastern suburb last night. Between 2100 last night and 0400 today 220 mortar shells fell on the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area. Eight citizens, including two children and one old woman, were wounded. Seventeen houses were destroyed and three others were burned. Thirteen cars were damaged.

A security source said a short while ago that the shelling of the Badaru area and Al-Kufur forest was unparalleled since the beginning of the Syrian attacks against the Lebanese. The source added that Syrian soldiers positioned in At-Tarabulsi barracks, the surrounding buildings and the At-Tayyunah-Qasqas circle have showered Badaru and Al-Kufur forest with various rounds of ammunition. Three persons, including one of the Al-Ghurayyib family, were wounded and some buildings and shops were damaged.

The Syrian forces, whose mandate will be extended by the state, have not spared the Al-Hadath area and the edges of B'abda woods from shelling. The citizens spent the night in the shelters when the shelling of Al-Hadath was intensified between 2300 and 0200 last night. There were no casualties and only material damage was sustained. The Syrian artillery in the western area, particularly in 'Ayn al-Muraysa, Al-Manarah and near the coral beach, participated in the shelling of Al-Ashrafiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. We have been informed that at 0730 today, a shell exploded in the hands of two Syrian soldiers in Al-Manarah, killing them instantly.

VOL Claims 1,000 Syrians Killed

NC280820Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] According to the estimates of Western diplomatic quarters, about 1,000 Syrian soldiers were killed during the recent incidents in Beirut. These estimates indicate that the losses of the Lebanese militias are almost insignificant compared with the losses of the Syrian forces. However, no less than 400 Lebanese civilians were killed during the past 7 months and more than 1,100 others wounded.

Deterrent Forces 27 Sep Communique

NC271026Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Sep 78 NC

[27 September Arab Deterrent Forces Command communique]

[Text] On Tuesday night, 26 September 1978, as of 2030, armed men steadily exacerbated the security situation in the southern suburb of Beirut. The bad situation reached its climax at 2230, when the armed men used antiarmor rockets, mortar shells and machineguns against the positions of the Arab Deterrent Forces. It appears that this is linked with the general political situation, which certain papers hinted at yesterday, 26 September 1978. The Arab Deterrent Forces refrained from retaliating until 2230 hours of the same night, when they were compelled to shell the sources of fire with appropriate weapons and silenced them at about midnight. There have been no losses in the ranks of the Arab Deterrent Forces. The casualties among the armed men are not yet known.

28 September Communique

NC280835Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[28 September Arab Deterrent Forces Command communique]

[Text] Armed militias in Al-Ashrafiyah and the southern suburb of Beirut have been exacerbating the security situation since Tuesday, 26 September. This is in line with the stands adopted by certain factions on the position of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. After resolving the situation in Al-Hadath yesterday, and after contacts to stop the provocation of and sniping against the Arab Deterrent Forces in Al-Hadath at about 1400 yesterday, the shelling was suddenly resumed in a studied manner in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and the Furn ash-Shubbak circle. That was followed by machinegun bursts in the direction of the deterrent forces. For the second time in 24 hours, the militia's artillery emplaced in Ad-Dubayyah, Rumyah and Bayt Mari participated in the fierce shelling of the positions of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Sinn al-Fil, Chevrolet, Al-Hadath and B'abda. The shelling stopped at 0230 on 28 September.

At 0530 today, the armed men in Al-Ashrafiyah suddenly opened fire with machineguns and rockets on the positions of the Arab Deterrent Forces in the Burj Rizq, Hadith and Abi Hamad buildings. The deterrent forces are continuing to deal with the sources of fire with the appropriate weapons. The Arab Deterrent Forces Command wishes to declare to everyone that it instructed its forces last night not to answer for 5 continuous hours the sources of artillery fire, which opened fire on those forces' positions and on the peaceful areas of the southern suburb of Beirut. That was to prevent the extension of the area of destruction and devastation, which some armed factions are seeking for objectives which are no longer a secret. The Arab Deterrent Forces, however, cannot continue to be lenient and leave the lives and property of the citizens and the lives of their own forces to the mercy of this haphazard and foolish shelling. It will, regrettably, be compelled to quickly and decisively silence the sources of fire, wherever they may be.

Beirut Suburbs Clashes Ease

NC280638Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The intensity of the clashes in the southern suburbs, particularly in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and some parts of Al-Ashrafiyah, has eased. However, the sound of explosions, shells and bullets are still being intermittently heard in the area.

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SYRIA

H 1

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GRADUATING OFFICERS

JN272106Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Under the patronage of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, a graduation ceremony of war officers of the class of martyr Maj Gen 'Umar al-Abrash took place in Homs today. President al-Asad deputized Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and minister of defense, to attend the ceremony.

General Talas delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he stressed the importance of adding a new group of officers to our steadfast armed forces to enable it to carry out its heroic role in the service of the sacred cause. General Talas pointed out the capitulationist steps which the president of the Egyptian regime has been pursuing until now. Talas said that As-Sadat's joining the enemy ranks increases our determination to make up for what the enemy would have allotted to the western front. Talas reaffirmed that Syria will not look back, as the leader of our march, President al-Asad, said in his speech at the conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus. We must look to the future and plan for this future, remaining faithful to the cause of our nation and to our nation's aspirations and pride. We must also reaffirm the fact that it is impossible for capitulation to triumph over the will for peace, or for individual defeatism to triumph over the people's will for struggle.

Talas stressed that the future belongs to our people despite everything we are witnessing. The Arabs will fight a third, fourth and if necessary a fifth time, as they fought in the October War. Concluding his speech, Gen Talas conveyed the greetings of leader President Hafiz al-Asad to the graduates, stressing that victory belongs to our struggling Arab nation.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ARRESTS IN EGYPT, ANTIAGREEMENT LEAFLETS

JN271328Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Last Saturday, the very same day that As-Sadat returned to Cairo after signing the treasonous Camp David agreements, Egyptian security organs arrested many patriotic and progressive elements. Some 40 persons have been arrested, including 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Shaykh, member of the secretariat of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party; engineer Subhi Labib; Shawki al-Kurdi; poet Mastafa Zaki and several trade unionists in Hulwan.

Reports from Cairo indicate that leaflets opposed to the Camp David agreements have been distributed in the past 2 days in Hulwan and other Egyptian towns. The leaflets stipulate that the Camp David agreement constitutes a political occupation in addition to the military occupation. The leaflets further pointed out that the promised withdrawal does not place the Sinai under Egyptian sovereignty. Rather, it places the area under the United States in the name of early-warning stations.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT GDR 1 OCTOBER

JN271320Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 27 September--President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will begin his friendly and official visit to the GDR on 1 October 1978 at the invitation of Erich Honecker, the secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council. Mrs al-Asad and an official party and government delegation will accompany the president.

Delegation Leaves for GDR

JN272026Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] A Syrian information delegation led by Dr Sabir Falhut, president of the press association and director general of SANA, left early this morning for the GDR to cover the visit of Syrian President al-Asad to that country. The delegation includes representatives of the press, radio, television and SANA.

DAMASCUS DAILIES URGE SUPPORT FOR STEADFASTNESS STATES

JN271623Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "So the Arabs Can Make Their Effective Reply to the Camp David Summit," ATH-THAWRAH writes:

Syria has raised the banner of Arab steadfastness and made its decision stemming from its pan-Arab and struggle commitment. Syria did so in order to deploy its intrinsic resources, guide its political, military and economic potentials continually and exert all efforts in the service of the just Arab cause, of which the Palestine problem is its principal essence and crux, because it is impossible to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area without full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

Syria has done and is still doing all this through its pan-Arab principled stands because it is well aware of the dimensions of the difficult equation--the equation of challenge and direct confrontation of the U.S.-As-Sadat-Israeli schemes in the Arab area. Syria is also aware of the size of the sacrifices it must make as a result of its pride, rejection of the As-Sadat capitulationist course, its exposure of the Camp David agreements and its assessment of the overt and covert agreements.

The paper adds: Syria is well aware of all this. Nevertheless, Syria has started its political moves on behalf of the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation at the Arab and international levels. Leader President Hafiz al-Asad initiated this move by visiting fraternal Jordan to implement the resolutions of the third steadfastness summit in two areas, with the same goal and results, based on service to Arab issues and confrontation of the plots and capitulation.

1. To present the resolutions of the conference of steadfastness and confrontation, which took place in Damascus from 20 to 23 September, with the aim of insuring the largest military and financial support for these resolutions.
2. To develop relations with the socialist bloc, foremost the Soviet Union, in the service of our pan-Arab interests at this stage. This can be achieved by moving Arab reality from the stage of division and weakness and the dismemberment of forces and resources to the stage of strength and the deployment of Arab political, military and economic potentials in the service of the Arab struggle.

The newspaper TISHRIN writes the following comment: The departure of the As-Sadat regime from the Arab fold has upset the balance of power between the Arabs and their enemies. This state of imbalance has made the enemies believe that the opportunity is available to pounce on the Arab area and spread their hegemony over it by force.

The restoration of the balance of power between the Arabs and their enemies depends mainly on the numerous intrinsic Arab forces and mobilizing these forces in the battle and deploying them in the service of a long-range Arab strategy. This strategy must utilize all potentials available in the international arena to achieve the Arab objectives represented in the liberation of the land, the restoration of the rights and the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

The sides of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have extended their hands and opened their hearts to the Arab states with sincere feelings of pan-Arab responsibilities. What remains is for the Arab states to define their position toward real Arab solidarity and toward the capitulationist course--a course which is now menacing the Arab cause, the Arab future and the safety and security of every Arab state.

The Arab masses pin great hopes on the efforts of Arab solidarity and expect every state to contribute, within the limit of its capabilities, to this solidarity, because there are no middle-of-the-road stands between the pan-Arab cause and capitulation.

ALGERIA

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD271258Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his accompanying delegation left Algiers today at the end of their brief working visit to the country. During this visit, the Vietnamese guest had political talks with Abdelaziz Bouteflika, foreign minister and member of the Council of the Revolution. He also acquainted himself with a number of economic and agricultural achievements in the country and was received by Rabih Bitat, leader of the National People's Assembly.

The guest was seen off at Dar al-Bayda airport by Abdelaziz Bouteflika and Rabih Bitat.

Joint Communiqué Issued

LD272310Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has left Algiers after a 3-day visit to Algeria. A joint communiqué was issued tonight in conclusion of the Algerian-Vietnamese talks.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, says the communiqué, had talks with Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs; Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive officer in charge of the party apparatus; and Rabah Bitat, chairman of the National Popular Assembly. The talks, the communiqué adds, dealt mainly with the consolidation and strengthening of militant solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, as well as with other problems of common interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho voiced his high appreciation of the victory of the Algerian people in its anticolonialist resistance, fraught with sufferings and sacrifices for national liberation, and constituting an important contribution to the common victory of the national liberation and independent movement in Africa and throughout the world. Since its accession to independence, the communiqué goes on to note, the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Council of the Revolution, of the National Liberation Front Party, and of the Algerian Government led by President Houari Boumediene, has recorded great achievements in consolidating its national independence and its control over its natural resources, in building up and developing its economy, in carrying out its industrial, agrarian and cultural revolution and in implementing its national charter. At a time when the peoples are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and the reactionary forces, the Algerian democratic and popular republic, the communiqué continues, has maintained an increasingly lofty stand and has asserted increasingly actively its role among the Arab countries, the African countries, the nonaligned countries and throughout the world.

While rejoicing at these successes, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho declared complete support of the Algerian people in its struggle for the consolidation of its independence and sovereignty and in the construction of a progressive and prosperous Algeria.

The Algerian side welcomed warmly the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the completion of national liberation [word indistinct] a joint victory of the forces of progress, of peace and justice throughout the world. This victory constitutes an important contribution and gives rise to new and extremely favorable conditions for the struggle of the peoples for their emancipation. It is linked with the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of President Ho Chi Minh, the great patriot and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people.

While paying a tribute to the great achievements of the Vietnamese people, the communique adds, in its efforts to heal the wounds of the war, eliminate the consequences of colonialism and to restore and develop the economy and culture, the Algerian side has reaffirmed the full support of the government and the people of the Algerian democratic and popular republic to the Vietnamese people in the new stage of the struggle for national construction and defense.

That was an excerpt from the joint communique issued after the Algerian-Vietnamese political talks.

The Vietnamese delegation is to continue its African tour by visits to Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

LIBYA

UGANDA'S PRESIDENT AMIN LEAVES FOR HOME

LD271748Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] President Idi Amin Dada left Baninah airport at noon today for home at the end of his 3-day official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. President Idi Amin was accorded an official sendoff at Baninah airport.

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES VISITING SPANISH OFFICIAL

LD271010Y Tripoli JANA in English 0807 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 27, JANA--Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki last night received at the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli the head of the African Department in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The western desert problem, the developments of the Arab cause and means of consolidating the bilateral relations between Spain and the Jamahiriya were investigated at the meeting.

MOROCCO

RABAT REPORTS MOROCCAN PROTEST TO SPAIN

LD271422Y Rabat MAP in French 1100 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Madrid--As a result of the attendance of a representative of the Spanish Union of the Democratic Center at the fourth POLISARIO Front conference in Tindouf, the Moroccan Government made a strong protest to the Spanish Government on Tuesday.

The protest, which was presented to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Madrid, stresses that, taking into account the excellent relations between the two countries and the total support of Morocco for the Spanish policy toward the Canary Islands, Morocco expresses its astonishment in the face of this initiative and draws the attention of Spanish leaders to the serious consequences which could result from such an attitude.

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I 3

NORTH AFRICA

SUDAN

OFFICIALS VISIT SUDANESE INSURGENTS IN LIBYA

JN241222Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 24 September--The Sudanese chief of the state security, 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib; Sudan's ambassador to Libyan Jamahiriya, 'Abd al-Majid al-Ahmadi; and Dr 'Umar Nur ad-Din, a former politician; have visited last Thursday the Sudanese insurgents at the Kufra camp, south-west Libya.

At-Tayyib conveyed to them President Numayri's greetings and reaffirmed that national reconciliation had been achieved. He also expressed his gratitude for President al-Qadhafi's aid and support in this respect.

The Sudanese nationals there confirmed their desire to return to Sudan to play their role in building the country.

While in Libya At-Tayyib and Nur ad-Din conferred with Dr at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, and Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, general commander of Libyan armed forces.

The latter assured that certain measures have been taken to transport the Sudanese insurgents now in camps in Libyan Jamahiriya.

Vice President Briefed

JN271952Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1830 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 27 September--Sayyid 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, chief of the state security organ, briefed today here the first vice-president, Sayyid Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, on the outcomes of his recent visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya which was aimed at liquidating the Sudanese ex-insurgents camps in Libya.

The first vice-president reiterated the return of the Sudanese subjects abroad is a repercussion of the national reconciliation agreement reached in London April. Sayyid at-Tayyib said the 400 Sudanese refugees at Kufra (south Libya) camp will fly back home from Tripoli during the next 10 days. Resettlement camps will be established in the Blue Nile, White Nile and the west Sudan provinces to receive the returnees.

The state security senior official commended the operation and the hospitality accorded to him by the Libya authorities. "Libya donated agricultural machineries for the returnees to help in the resettlement efforts," Sayyid at-Tayyib concluded.

SUDAN TO DEAL WITH QUESTION OF ZAIRE REFUGEES

JN260908Y Khartoum SUNA in English 0830 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, September 26 (SUNA)--A delegation representing the refugees administration at the Ministry of Interior, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) and the Zairean ambassador to Sudan will leave here Thursday for the southern region of Sudan to tackle the question of return of the Zairean refugees in Sudan to their home country. The Zairean Government had issued last August a statement urging its nationals living abroad to return home in the context of the declared amnesty act. Refugees fled into Sudan in 1961 at the climax of political problems in the former Belgian Congo when the country was gaining its independence from Belgium.

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I 4

NORTH AFRICA

TUNISIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF WESTERN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA URGED

LD252130Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following the racist South African Government's rejection of the Western plan for Namibia, we have received the following statement from authorized Tunisian circles:

The South African Government's rejection of the plan for a settlement prepared by the United Nations for the independence of Namibia presents a very serious challenge which the Pretoria authorities have put to the international community at a time when this community is preparing to carry out a series of efforts and intense negotiations to reach a peaceful solution to the Namibia question.

This serious development is proof of the bad intention of the South African regime, and its determination to perpetuate, by force and violence, its illegitimate presence on Namibian soil. Tunisian circles, while strongly condemning such a decision, consider that it is incumbent on the international community and the Western powers in particular to rise to such a challenge and adopt the necessary measures to implement speedily the arrangements mentioned in the settlement plan, so that Namibia can gain its independence and freedom within the period stipulated, and on a basis of unity and territorial integrity, led by SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Tunisian circles emphasize on this occasion Tunisia's full solidarity with the just issues and the suppressed peoples' struggle in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

WESTERN SAHARA

UCD DELEGATE SPEAKS AT POLISARIO CONFERENCE

LD271406Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Oued Nars (SDAR), APS--Declaration by an official from the Spanish Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]:

"The UCD, which has the honor to be represented here today, welcomes this first important meeting for a greater understanding between our two parties and our two peoples," Javier Ruperez, the national secretary for international relations of the UCD said to the fourth conference of the POLISARIO Front.

"The UCD believes that there are many ties between the Spanish people and the Saharan people, although we cannot ignore the present tension which is affecting the relations between our two peoples," added Ruperez. He also emphasized that his party has expressed its "willingness to participate in the search for a constructive, just and lasting solution to the Western Sahara."

Ruperez, who also said that his party will support any peace initiative in the Western Sahara, emphasized that any solution must of necessity imply the right of the Saharan people to self-determination.

"We would like our Saharan friends to see our party as a partner which can contribute to the restoration of peace in the region," he concluded.

KNESSET MAJORITY VOTES APPROVAL OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

Arens Addresses Session

TA270926Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 0838 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Speech by the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Likud MK Moshe Arens, at the beginning of the Knesset debate on the Camp David agreements and the removal of the Rafah approaches settlements--live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Knesset members: In this important and even crucial debate, I would like to begin with the most difficult issue: the issue of the Rafah approaches and Elat Gulf settlements. According to the demand--I think it can be called an ultimatum--made by the Egyptian president that we remove the settlements before he is prepared to begin the negotiations, Mr Speaker, the demand to evacuate families from their apartments, their houses, to uproot farmers from their villages, is an unprecedented demand in modern history between civilized countries and peace-seeking leaders.

[RAKAH MK Me'ir Wilner] In civilized countries one does not carry out colonialistic settling in conquered territory. This is simply colonialism that is outdated....

[Speaker] Knesset members, I would like you to allow the speaker to continue.

[Unidentified MK] MK Wilner, the prime minister agrees with you, so why are you shouting?

[Unidentified MK] Lithuania, called Soviet Lithuania, is a conquered territory; Judaea and Samaria are freed territories.

[Speaker] MK Wilner, I would ask you to permit the speaker to speak.

[Arens] Knesset members, in my opinion the people among us who present these settlements and their settlers as an obstacle to peace are also wrong. This is even a more distorted presentation. Only a few days ago the prime minister was presented as the obstacle on the way to peace. There is no more distorted presentation than this, and by the same token not one of us can present these settlements and these settlers as the obstacle to peace. There are obstacles to peace, and there will be many more, to our deep regret; but the settlers are not one of these.

[Alinement MK Gad Ya'acobi] It appears that the obstacle to peace was the territorial compromise. We have at long last received the Arabs' thesis that the territorial compromise is the obstacle to peace.

[Arens] Your turn to speak will come, Gad, and you can express your opinion.

Now for the main aspect of the settlements and the demand to remove them. What is the settlements' security value? I think each of us has in the last few years been asked this question, and I think that if we are honest with ourselves, we have to admit that here and there we found it hard to answer. Today, when the Arab countries' armies have been given an inventory of weapons--tanks, aircraft, artillery--equivalent to all of the NATO forces' quantities, what is the security value of the settlements in the Rafah approaches?

[Unidentified MK] You are already giving permission to [give up] the Golan!

[Arens] Those in Judaea and Samaria, on the Golan Heights? I have heard from the prime minister that on one occasion he was also asked about this. Please explain to me whether, if a line of 500 tanks proceeds toward a settlement, can that settlement stop it? What is the security value of the settlements? It seems to me that precisely in the last few days, when we are facing the demand to remove them, we have heard, and those of us who have forgotten have once again seen, what the security value of the settlements is. The security value of the settlements in the Rafah approaches, in Judaea and Samaria and in the Golan is in their not being removed. If they are not removed, it means that this fact insures the IDF presence; it means that this immunizes us against pressures to remove the IDF from the territories. This has been the tradition of the Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el since the days of Tel Hay. It seems to me that none of us could deny that if we remove this layer--the Sinai settlements--from this wall we have for years erected, which is the political and security fortress of the Israeli position, after we remove this layer this wall will never be as firm and strong as it has been.

Now for the agreements. I think it would have amazed us if on such a complex and difficult issue we had not encountered differences of opinion--and even serious differences--among ourselves. However, it seems to each of us--if we are prepared and want to make the effort to reach conclusions which are as correct as possible--that the basis for the considerations should be objective, unified and correct.

The opposition leader said in his Knesset speech that this is a heavy price; that it hurts to pay for peace. Is the reference here really to a deterministic problem, as if we are entering a store, seeing a commodity and all we have to decide on is whether we are prepared to pay the price? Is the only thing we must decide is whether we are prepared to withdraw half of our bank deposit in order to obtain the commodity? This is not so. I will refer to this, too. True, the prime minister said during his speech on Monday that this is the road leading to peace. The prime minister said that this is the guarantee for life not only for our children but also for our grandchildren. Can any one of us honestly and sincerely talk with such confidence about future events? This is precisely the problem facing us. Part of the price is obvious and certain, but not its entirety. The results are unknown and there are theories on both sides. None of us can definitely say what the results will be. However, the first rule in making decisions under uncertain conditions is, Knesset members, to be aware of the uncertainty. The sure guarantee of failure is ignoring the uncertainty. This we learned through experience on the eve of the Yom Kippur War, when the decision not to recruit soldiers for active reserve duty was made, when the problem of the uncertainty was overlooked, and through neglecting things that might have happened even if they were considered to have been unlikely to happen.

What is certain at this stage are the concessions included in the Camp David documents. I refer to those concessions which have a direct security bearing and not to expressions and formulas, some of which are serious and which no doubt will recur and disturb us in future years. The security concessions are the sure price we will pay in the near future if we sign the agreement.

The first is the return to the Elat-Nizana-Yad Mordekhai Line, deserting the airfields and the removal of the settlements--the return to the line where we stood in May 1967. The second is the withdrawal of the IDF from Judaea and Samaria and the redeployment of diminished forces in specified security locations.

The third is limiting, and perhaps even abolishing, the security forces' activity in maintaining public order in Judaea and Samaria as well as the struggle against the terrorists there and establishing a so-called strong police force, as stated in the agreement, comprising inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, which will be under the sovereignty of the self-administration to be established in Judaea and Samaria.

These are the concessions we are certain to make. Well, then, what will happen? What might happen [favorably] and what might happen [negatively]. The prime minister drew for us a picture of the future in which Egypt signs a peace treaty with us and following Egypt will be other Arab countries: Jordan and Syria, who will come to the negotiations table--countries which also have no choice but to sign peace treaties with us; and we reach a comprehensive, real peace with the Arab world in the Middle East and we can relieve ourselves of the heavy security burden that has been our lot for the last 30 years. The prime minister called this an inevitable process. I do not think that this term is justified, but it seems to me that none of us can say that it cannot happen. It can happen. A comprehensive peace treaty with the entire Arab world and the relieving of the security burden from the shoulders of the citizens of Israel is possible. However, a slightly more pessimistic future can also happen, or perhaps a more realistic one.

We will indeed sign a peace treaty with Egypt, but Jordan, Syria and the other Arab countries will not come to the negotiations table and if they do, we might not reach an agreement with them. Thus we will in fact be reaching a separate agreement with Egypt--that same wedge between Egypt and the other Arab countries--and will manage to extract Egypt from the war cycle. If Israel is faced with a threat on the eastern front, from Syria or Iraq, on the southern front we will be secure and will not have to allocate forces to that front, because such relations will prevail between ourselves and Egypt as will leave no room for fear, and we could allocate all the IDF units to face the threat from the north. Is this impossible? No, it is not impossible. None of us can say that this might not happen.

However, other possibilities can also be described. One can also picture the possibility whereby we sign an agreement and there are peaceful relations with Egypt and not with the other Arab countries, but that when the threat from the north and from the east becomes real, Egypt--under the rule of the current president or under the rule of the next leader--is swept into the whirlpool. Then we will have no choice but to divide the forces both to the north and to the south and we.... [indistinct interjection by Likud MK Hayyim Korfu] I beg your pardon? You were probably late, because I began by talking about the settlements and said that their security value is in that they secure the IDF presence and that in the situation I am now describing, in which Egypt might once again be swept into war, war in the south, MK Korfu, will begin near Elat, Nizana and Ashqelon. This is the problem. One can also picture more serious possibilities.

We sign....

[Speaker] Knesset members, I beg you not to conduct independent discussions. Please continue.

[Arens] One can also see a possibility of....

[Speaker] I am asking that no individual discussions be held.

[Speaker] MK Korfu, MK Korfu, MK Korfu, please allow the speaker to continue, no discussions among the Knesset members, please.

[Arens] Mr Korfu, I am sure you do not want to interrupt me. So let me talk. The same applies to 'Amos Hadar; I am sure you do not want to interrupt me.

[Speaker] All the Knesset members will be allowed to speak here. Continue, continue, they will talk and

[Arens] One can also describe a more pessimistic future. We sign, we withdraw to the Elat-Yad Mordekhai line, we continue the negotiations with Jordan, the negotiations are not successful, there are grounds for threats, for war, tension between us and Egypt begins to grow, the same pictures we have already seen in the press begin to appear, depicting our prime minister as Shylock, the relations are broken, we face war at the gates of Ashqelon and Elat--just as in May, 1967--with 6,000 soldiers caught in strongholds in Judaea and Samaria. Perhaps....

[Citizens Rights Movement MK Shulamit Allon] Your imagination with respect to the realm of peace does not know how to operate at all.

[Arens] Allow me. None of us can say that this cannot happen. Therefore, this is the problem with which we are faced: We cannot predict the future, because we are not faced with the problems of buying an item in the store, but a problem of chances--I would say of even of gambles, buying a ticket for a lottery the result of which we do not know. How should one act in such a case? This case is known throughout the history of political science: Should a country facing a security threat act according to the opponenets presumed intentions, or according to the opponent's well-known capability?

[Shelli MK Me'ir Pa'il] MK Arens, what is your opinion of a country which is facing the chance for peace?

[Arens] Me'ir Pa'il, I am asking you; I am told that my time is limited, so allow me to express my ideas.

[MK Alloni] In your dictionary the entry peace does not exist.

[Arens] Shulamit Alloni, too, allow me to express myself. The lesson the whole world learned was that anyone who acts according to speculative intentions and does not take into account capability might make a very serious error, a mistake which we made on the eve of the Yom Kippur War: instead of calculating on the basis of capability, we made a decision on the basis of presumed intentions.

Yes, I am finishing in a minute.

[Speaker] I must be prompt and on time.

[Arens] The Israeli military prowess is made up of the IDF, its personnel and its equipment, of those military lines which we attained and which the entire world agreed were necessary to us, considering the same capability which exists--and will continue to exist--in the Arab camp. We are today in a process in which, through the agreements, we are returning to the 1967 lines in the south and there is here a process--over a certain span of time--of returning us to the 1967 lines on other fronts too.

Mr Prime Minister, we are returning to the Elat-Nizana-Rafah line, and also with respect to the Gaza Strip, I would say that we are very near the previous conditions. In view of this withdrawal...[indistinct interjection] I think the differences are not large. Yes...

[Speaker] Mr Arens.

[Arens] I would like to remind the Knesset and the prime minister, too--I am finishing--you called the 1967 lines, quoting Mr Eban, as the Auschwitz lines. I think that more appropriately you said that the 1967 lines are lines which invite war, and this is the danger. Therefore, and with this I am finishing, this is in short the question which each Knesset member is faced with today. After considering the risks and the chances, which borders are we in favor of? In the original peace plan we made vast concessions, perhaps too many concessions, and agreed to withdraw to positions which seemed to us to be the final line in the Sinai and in Judaea and Samaria. Concessions beyond these positions--as they are proposed in the Camp David agreement--place on us unreasonable risks and may invite a war in the future instead of paving the way to peace. I object to them.

Bar'am, Ehrlich Remarks Reported

TA271427Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] 'Uzzi Bar'am from the Alinement supports the Camp David agreements. He praised the prime minister for having changed his views and joined those practical people whom he had in the past called a marginal group.

MK Sayf ad-Din az-Su'bi, Alinement, is also in favor. Peace, he said, is better than territories and settlements.

Minister Simha Ehrlich said that he supports the Camp David agreements. He pointed out that he understands the feelings of those who oppose them and he also envies them, since it was easier for them than for him. He stressed that there are dangers in the agreements, but anyone who is not prepared to take risks is also not capable of seeing the chances.

Sharon Delivers Speech

TA272344Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2254 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Speech by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon during the Knesset debate on the Camp David agreements--live]

[Text] Madam Chairman, honored Knesset: I stand on this podium today with an aching heart because of the weight of the price we are being asked to pay for the chance of obtaining peace. This is an agreement which is hard for Israel, very hard, and we must not try to beautify it. I support the agreement not because it is a good one; I support the agreement despite the fact that it is a difficult one, for this is the agreement we succeeded in achieving and with a very great effort. This is an agreement which no other government has succeeded in achieving.

I know with pain the terrible significance of the cancellation of the act of settlement in Sinai; a cancellation which does not spring from the fact that the settlement suddenly stopped being a vital and main component of our national security concept. It has remained as important as it was, but, as a result of a lack of an alternative I am forced to go against my feelings and my yearnings to be with the Sinai settlers today only by force of two things: one, the hope that maybe, maybe by virtue of this difficult sacrifice we are creating an opening for hope and peace; second, the belief that the government has the strength and the ability to do all that is necessary to fortify our hold over other parts of the country, the essentiality of which for our security and for the very fact of the existence of peace needs no further proof.

I could have voted against or have abstained and have gained applause. That is too easy a road. I decided, with firm awareness, to lay myself open to the sharp criticism of the settlers, among them those whom I myself sent, with the agreement of the cabinet, to settle our borders in the hope and belief that the cabinet would prove, with genuine acts, that its decision was firm to deepen the wedge we drove into Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, the Jordan Rift Valley and the Golan Heights.

Furthermore, I hear the sharpening of tongues of both enemies and friends about their intentions and aims to drive us out of our hold over every place we went to--by right and not by the charity of nations--and whose existence in our hands is a condition for our security and our existence. I lend my hand here today to a hard and painful agreement and it is only in the hope that in the act we will prove, first of all to ourselves, to our younger generation and to the Jews of the world, that our decision is firm to prevent tribulations for the State of Israel and to build it. In this hope, I give my all to the continuation of the building and fortification of the country.

I stand here with a heavy heart and give my hand, with firm decision, to the chance of buying peace. I feel that I have the strength and I have a moral right to look straight into the eyes of the critics and the settlers. I am one of a generation which has fought for more than 30 years in order to defend the State of Israel and in order to build it and I can turn to the settlers--in Sinai on the Golan Heights, in Samaria Judaea and the Gaza Strip and the Jordan Rift Valley--and say to them: Show coolness, bravery and keep calm. A long road is ahead of us. We are only at its beginning. You are among that small group, that small nucleus, the nucleus which has been leading in Eretz Yisra'el for 100 years. You pioneered first, even before the camp was established, in every difficult and responsible mission. Many missions are before us and we need you now more than ever. Giant problems are before us, new problems the like of which we have never known. The struggle to achieve peace has in the meantime postponed the achievement of Israel's other national targets. All of us must forget disputes of the past and unite in a mighty effort to attain our national desires.

Weizman Presents Views

TA280048Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2337 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Speech by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at the Knesset debate on the Camp David agreements--live]

[Text] Honored Madam Chairman, respected members of Knesset: There are those who say that from time to time it happens that a commander, a general, errs when he fights a campaign as the previous campaign was run, and many campaigns have failed because of this mistake on the part of generals. Several statesmen, several politicians, several good friends of mine are behaving, on the issue up for debate today, like those generals who attack the issue on the basis of the past and on the basis of political campaigns and data which were in the field and struggles and political clashes we have had over the last 30 years.

It is not easy, apparently, to try and imagine--and excuse me for comparing peace to war, but just as in war a great deal of courage is needed, and a great deal of imagination, so, in the data we have today, we need a great deal of imagination and courage to know how to distinguish between an interim settlement, a separation of forces settlement, a cease-fire settlement--which we have had in plenty, to our regret, over 30 years of fighting. It is, apparently, hard to imagine and get into a way of thinking of life in peace with the greatest Arab country, with 40 million Egyptians, with whom we have been at war for 30 years. We waited for years to be able to sit and talk, face to face, with what was and, to our great regret, still is, an enemy. Along comes the great country, Egypt, and anyone who is lucky enough to be in it--and if I, very briefly, try to imagine how it will appear, I estimate that everyone will be able to go and see it--they will see the problems there, they will see the troubles there and they will see that there is, maybe a chance of finding a common language, of living together in this space--which is an enormous space, millions of people, natural treasures, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean--when there are countries which seek us and want us for peace and there are countries which are seeking us for war--whether it is Iran on the east or Morocco on the west--and when Egypt has declared that some of them are surrounding this axis and we, a great nation, but a small one in numbers, which, for 100 years of modern Zionism, has been searching for the way to find how to live here and not how to die here. [sentence as heard]

Before I continue to the settlements, one word only. No country is paid for except through pangs; it is better that these should be pangs of separation and pangs of peace and not events of war. It is my luck that I am called minister of security [bitahon] and not minister of the army or minister of war. They were right, those who gave that name to the minister of security and not as in other countries--in Egypt he is still minister of war--because security is a supreme value both for Judaism--and there are those who are [word indistinct] than I--and it is certainly a supreme value in life in general. And, as I said before, we have been fighting for 30 years over how to live and not just how not to die.

Maybe on this occasion the members of the house will permit me--and if we are really standing on the threshold of a new era--and I believe that we are standing on the threshold of a new era--on this occasion, I hope that you will be together with me if I call to the thousands of dropouts to return to Israel. I will not analyze the reasons for the dropout. Maybe a part of it lies in the situation in which we have been living for 30 years. Let us call to the dropouts and let us call to the immigrants--for one of the things which, in a much longer and more penetrating debate, we could ask ourselves, is: Is our way--has Zionism--come and been fulfilled, when we are only 3 million Jews in Israel and there are more than 10 to 11 million in the free world?

I must point out that there are profound data as to what brought President as-Sadat to this building. I evaluate--and I have evaluated thus for 10 months--that, first and foremost, it was because he really wanted peace. There is an argument about this. I am satisfied. Peace--as he saw it. There are those who say that it was because of domestic problems in Egypt.

There are reasons for the explanation. Over one thing there is no doubt; some of the reasons for his coming here were because of the IDF. Here, and this evening, I will not formulate or argue for the power of the IDF and the capability of the security establishment which stems from all the parties and all sections of the house--and all those who have, for 30 years, made this contribution to the power of the country and the power of the security will be blessed.

Who can determine whether the next war will be harder, as several members of Knesset have said to me, or easier? We have experienced many wars. On the eve of the 6-Day War, the results of which are being debated by us this evening, it was said that it would be a hard war, one of the hardest; black prophecies were made; the number of victims was determined. There is no easy or hard war, no war is good. But when we sat within the previous borders, in the 6 days--and I am not in favor of returning to the previous borders--that was one of the IDF's most wonderful wars over the last 30 years. When we sat within other borders, we went through the war, maybe the second hardest--since the war of independence was the hardest. We went through the Yom Kippur War on the Golan Heights and we went through Yom Kippur along the Suez Canal, for war and security are not measured only through territory. Territory is a component and territory is an important component and territory is sometimes the determining component, but security struggles are measured by several components and it is not the place or the time now to give a lecture about this--and there are those here who can add to this, and do better than I on this issue.

Among other things, security is measured both by equipment, military order of forces, tanks, planes, ships and weapons. With all my admiration and with all--I, too, have contributed no small amount in the past to the greatness of the people of Israel, a people living in isolation and so on; we are living in a technological world, we are living in a developing world, we are living in a world where what we could achieve in the war of independence and even in the 6-Day War would be hard to achieve today even with our own strength. I will not, today, analyze the interrelations between countries in the world, but there is an interrelationship and certainly on the issue of security. The IDF is today composed--if we fought in the 6-Day War in the air force with French aircraft, today we are fighting almost 100 percent with aircraft from the United States. It is worth remembering that, even in a debate which is moving toward peace.

We set security arrangements in Sinai. We set security arrangements with the difference between them and other security arrangements made in the past being that we will live in peace with Egypt. I evaluate that if this is not so, there will be no peace. That the roads in Sinai will be open and, just as today people travel to Sharm ash-Shaykh, so they will be able to continue traveling to Sharm ash-Shaykh and just as people travel to the Sinai wilderness, they will be able to cross the Suez Canal and go to Cairo--anyone who wants to hunt there for what is to be found there, they will be able to fly there and back and the Suez Canal will be open--and I do not want, for the moment, to draw a picture here of the lion lying down with the lamb and of paradise on earth.

There will be a completely different situation from that during the cease-fire before 1967 or the situation of today--of separation of forces--and I was one of those who supported the interim settlement in 1975--there will be a substantial difference. We set a thinning out of forces zone of about 50 km along the Suez Canal, where, in that zone, there will be an Egyptian division--infantry or mechanized--that is, of about 240 tanks.

Between that line of the Jiddi and the Mitla, 150 km to the old border, the green line, there will be a demilitarized zone with three battalions of border guards. The IDF will redeploy in Sinai with its strength and the strength of its armor, which is three times what it was in 1967 and is twice what it was in 1973. It will deploy and be such that if, heaven forbid, the situation changes, and in the coming years someone will arise who did not know As-Sadat, someone will arise who changes the situation, the IDF will be in such a condition as to be able to solve the problems of the State of Israel's security even in the new deployment and in the circumstances of peace.

I do not say that it is easy and I do not say that it is simple, certainly not for the air force and very certainly--ask the commander of the air force, he would be happy if he could remain with all the spaces of Sinai and not with two airfields we built and the third in Sharm ash-Shaykh, but with Bi'r Ath Thamadah and with Bi'r Gafgafa and with Al-'Arish and with Santa Katerina. [sentence as heard] But the air force will go back into the Negev and maybe, on this occasion, through the IDF with its components, we will fulfill an old dream of making the desert bloom between Beersheba and Elat--and Yeruham will blossom and Mizpe Ramon will flourish and the IDF will find the solutions to the problem of how to redeploy in the State of Israel and will find the solutions of how to jump back to the spaces if it is required to do so.

But the power of the IDF is not measured only by tanks, planes or territory. Our power, to this day, has been in the fact that the soldier knew why he was going out to battle. In all the wars we have fought to this day, we fought because--from the private in the tank to the pilot in the plane and the sailor in the torpedo boat--the children of Israel knew why they were going to do battle.

I evaluate--I do not accept what was said here, that there is some sort of a lack of will to fight--but I will not ignore the fact that there are hesitations and I will not ignore the fact that this last year has caused several musings and several questions among IDF personnel. It is my evaluation that if we are going toward this process of peace, and if we arrive, within a year or 2 or 3 to a normal situation between us and Egypt that if, heaven forbid, it is violated, the children of Israel will know why they are going out to battle. The children of Israel will know why they are going out again in their tanks or their planes and they will do this--and let us pray we will not have to--in the best possible way.

In conclusion, I, who have been thinking like this for several months now, evaluate--it is not a matter of belief--that we are standing before a great era, when it may be possible to change the face of the Middle East and open a new era between us and the Egyptians, one which it is hard for some of us, for the moment, to imagine how it will be.

Since peace must be guaranteed and peace must be guarded, I, on this occasion, in your names and in mine, would like to send new year greetings to all the IDF soldiers wherever they are and wherever they will be. Thank you.

Voting Breakdown Reported

TA280357 [Editorial Report TA] Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew at 0126 GMT on 28 September reports the breakdown of the Knesset voting as follows:

In favor: Aharon abu-Hazera, Abba Eban, Yehuda Abramovitz, Sayf ad-Din az-Zu'bi, Mordekhay Algarabli, Shulamit Alloni, Arye Eli'av, Shelomo Eliyahu, 'Adi Amora'i, Jacques Amir, Shafiq As-ad, Simha Ehrlich, Menahem Begin, Gustav Badian, Yosef Burg, Hayyim Bar-Lev, Yizhaq Berman, 'Uzzi Bar'am, David Golomb, David Glass, Shelomo Gross, Hayya Grossman, Pessah Grupper, Sara Doron, Moshe Dayan, Gid'on Hausner, Menahem Hakohen, Binyamin Halevi, 'Ezer Weizman, Mordekhay Virshubsky, Zerah Warhaftig, Stef Wertheimer, Hillel Seidel, Mikha'el Harish, Shemu'el Toledano, Asaf Yaguri, Yiga'el Yadin, Aharon Yadlin, Gad Ya'aqobi, Yizhaq Yizhaqi, Me'ir Kohen, Avraham Katz, Avraham Katz-'Oz, David Levy, Shelomo Lorincz, Yizhaq Moda'i, Eliyahu Moyal, Roni Millo, Avraham Melamed, Moshe Meron, Yeruham Meshel, 'Aqiva Nof, Ora Namir, Moshe Nissim, Amal Nasir ad-Din, Menahem Savidor, Zaydan 'Atshah, Moshe 'Amar, Me'ir 'Amit, Naftali Feder, Yehezqel Flumin, Shemu'el Platto-Sharon, Me'ir Pa'il, Menahem Porush, Shim'on Peres, Gid'on Pat, Mordekhay Zippori, Hayyim Kaufman, Hayyim Corfu, Moshe Qazzav, Yizhaq Rabin, Yehoshu'a Rabinowitz, Amnon Rubinstein, Imri Ron, Shemu'el Rechtman, Eli'ezer Shostak, Moshe Shahal, Eliyahu Speiser, Ari'el Sharon, Yosi Sarid, Avraham Sharir, Me'ir Talmi, Yosef Tamir, Shemu'el Tamir. Total: 84

Voted against: Eli'Ezer Avtabi, Ehud Olmert, Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino, Moshe Arens, Hayyim Druckman, 'Amos Hadar, Shelomo Hillel, Me'ir Vilner, Tawfiq Zayyad, Yehezqel Zakay, Tawfiq Tubi, Ge'ula Kohen, Yigal Kohen, Yigal Kohen-Orgad, Kalman Kahana, Hanna Muways, Ben-Ziyyon Rubin, Yosef Rom, Moshe Shamir. Total: 19

The following abstained: Yigal Allon, Yoram Aridor, Ramar Eshel, Charlie Biton, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, Mikha'el Daiksell, Yiga'el Horowitz, Zevulun Hammer, Eytan Livni, Amnon Lin, Yizhaq Perez, Dani'el Rosolio, Zalman Shoval, Sara Stern-Qatan, Pinhas Scheinman, Dov Shilansky, Yizhaq Shamir. Total: 17

INITIAL REACTION TO KNESSET VOTE REPORTED

Begin: 'Turning Point'

TA280652Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] After the vote, a happy Begin met reporters in the Knesset corridor. [begin recording]

[Begin] Our parliament, by an overwhelming majority, decided actually tonight to start direct negotiations with Egypt with the aim to conclude a peace treaty. This is the historical, moral and political meaning of the decision taken by the Knesset (?tonight). We may start our negotiations perhaps already next week or in 2 weeks' time and peace--as promised in the framework adopted at Camp David in 2 or 3 months--we, Egypt and Israel, sign a peace treaty. No doubt, this will be the great turning point in the history of the Middle East.

The parliament here is one of the most democratic parliaments in the world. Perhaps it sounds like boasting, but it is true. You could have seen. We sat tonight for 16 or 17 hours without interruption. Everybody expressed his opinion and the vote was free. Some of my friends, my best friends, voted against, or abstained. I appealed to them in the last moment not to do so. They did not heed me. This is democracy. And ultimately, we got an overwhelming majority. So I can say that the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, is one of the most democratic parliaments in the world.

[Reporter] How do you rate tonight in terms of your own political career? Is this the highlight of your career?

[Begin] I do not have any highlights, I have a wife and children. [end recording]

Ministers, MK's React

TA280718Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The results of the Knesset vote were 84 in favor, 19 against, and 17 abstentions. Although the majority was an absolute majority, there were some surprises with respect to various Knesset members whose votes, during the rollcall by the speaker, caused surprise.

Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer abstained during the vote. Correspondent Zevi Lidar asked the minister about the motives for his vote and whether the MAFDAL is facing a crisis and a split. [begin recording]

[Hammer] The MAFDAL decided to give freedom to vote to its members, and it seems to me that the MAFDAL voted precisely according to its conscience: approximately half abstained or voted against. It seems to me that this clearly reflects the feeling of internal split. It seems to me that MAFDAL will surely emerge united from this matter and will make efforts both to advance peace and to maintain it, as well as to care for the future so that there is no erosion with respect to settlement, and will see to it that there are settlements, and so on, according to its path.

[Lidar] I understand from your words that the MAFDAL, of course, will continue to be in the cabinet?

[Hammer] Of course, now, in light of my abstention the cabinet may have a problem to decide what will happen to me. I was not unequivocally in favor of the other direction but really thought that I ought to give a hand to the chance given to peace; but I had my problems, as I had mentioned, mental, and of conscience, as far as the removal of the settlements themselves and the removal of the settlements as a precedent were concerned. I expressed this, and if the cabinet wants me to remain in it and serve as education minister, I would gladly do my best in the course of the process. [end recording]

That was Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer, who abstained.

The Likud La'am faction members abstained or objected. Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak voted at Sunday's cabinet session against the agreements, but yesterday he voted for them. Why? [begin recording]

[Shostak] The prime minister appealed to the abstainees not to abstain but take part in the responsibility. Especially now that I am a member of the cabinet, I responded to the prime minister's appeal. [end recording]

That was Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak.

Statements during the debate and the varied vote by the members of the coalition raised several questions with respect to the unity and the integrity of the parliamentary coalition's various components. At the end of the vote, correspondent Zevi Lidar talked about this with the coalition chairman, MK Hayyim Korfu. [begin recording]

MK Korfu, as the coalition chairman, can you see what implications the vote in the Knesset tonight--in fact, this morning--have for the coalition?

[Korfu] No, I cannot see any implications. It will leave some residue, but this will pass in time.

[Lidar] Only a residue?

[Korfu] Only a residue. Ultimately, the vote was according to one's conscience. Each person was allowed to vote according to his conscience. I am sorry that a substantial number of coalition factions members abstained or voted against, but it was a difficult vote.

[Lidar] Do you regard the La'am faction, despite the way it voted today--most of its members abstained, some were against, only one was in favor--as an active, good participant in the coalition, which will continue to act within it?

[Korfu] This is the only faction that accepted a decision on this subject before all the other factions even discussed the issue. It includes members of the Greater Israel Group, which is a noisy group; and apparently so as to keep peace at home all of them accepted the determination to abstain during the vote, with one or two exceptions.

They are loyal and very good partners in the cabinet's work, and have been all along the way. Ultimately, as I have already said, this was a very special vote, and one must return to normal after it.

[Lidar] What about the movement to which you belong, the Herut Movement, there were many divisions in the vote and almost half of the members did not support the cabinet's proposal. How do you regard this?

[Korfu] I would not like to refer to members of the movement and how they voted. I think it would have been preferable if there were fewer abstainees or people who voted against. But even this can be accepted as is, because ultimately this is also an expression of the democracy prevailing in that movement.

[Lidar] There were sharp exchanges here among these members and between other members in the movement. Do you see a crisis in the Herut Movement?

[Korfu] No, I cannot see such a thing. Again, the issue is a painful one, and I think that the division was not along a certain line according to a framework. It was incidental, and quite probably if the issue were handled differently, it would have been possible to diminish the number of those who voted against or abstained. [end recording]

That was the coalition chairman, MK Hayyim Korfu.

Political correspondent Shalom Qital talked with Prof Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, who opposed the proposal submitted by his faction. MK Arens said the following things about the possible results of the vote: [begin recording]

[Arens] All the factions, including the Likud faction, decided to grant freedom of vote to all the members so that the result would reflect the chances for peace and the chances we can foresee, and would show who were prepared to go toward this with but few reservations and those who felt that it was impossible to go toward this because of the great number of reservations.

I think that it is good that this result has come out, it is good that the Egyptians and the United States understand it. I think it will be to the benefit of the continuation of the negotiations, which is the next stage toward which we are moving.

[Qital] Will it, in your opinion, help in the struggle over Judea and Samaria?

[Arens] I think it will help the negotiations, because I think this is a clear signal to the Egyptians that we have reached the end of the concessions we can offer them.

[Qital] As of tomorrow morning, will life in the Herut Movement return to normal without resignations, without the danger of resignations, of members like Ge'ula Kohen?

[Arens] I do not foresee any resignations, I do not see a danger of resignations. I will be very disappointed if indeed there are resignations. I do not think there will be. We are still facing a long way. We are a group of people with a common background, with a common worldview, but at the same time, I would say that it is no wonder that when we face such a complex decision as tonight's, we do not find an ideological collectiveness and everyone reaches his own conclusions after having done his own reasoning. [end recording]

Two Knesset members from Prime Minister Menahem Begin's camp, Moshe Shamir and Ge'ula Kohen, stood out in their opposition during this morning's vote. In the summing up speech, the prime minister personally attacked Moshe Shamir. After the vote, correspondent Shalom Qital asked MK Shamir where he finds himself this morning following the collision with the prime minister. [begin recording]

[Shamir] This morning finds me a son of a nation, not a son of a movement. The movement's cause does not interest me in the least. This morning finds me a son of a nation the future of which, in my opinion, has been put in danger, the security of which is endangered and to which peace that is not real has been proposed and the policy of which has been placed on a path of error and deterioration. This is how this morning finds me.

However, at the same time I would like to say that I am not entering into despair and I would not suggest that any of my colleagues enter into despair, and most of all not the settlers, those in the Sinai and those everywhere else. The struggle is still lengthy, I think that the truth will be revealed and I think that it will be revealed also to Mr Begin and my friends in the Likud. I think that between myself and Mr Begin there is mutual respect, which remains beyond the conflicts and the arguments, and I cannot find any interest now in making problems out of this or another movement. Of course, there will be organizational results to this matter, but this is not important. [end recording]

Ge'ula Kohen, the prophet of doom. How does she regard the breach in the Herut Movement over the issue of the Camp David agreements and the opposition of the Likud members to the cabinet's proposal? [begin recording]

[Kohen] Today there were four who voted against, five who abstained. I have no doubt that the number of both abstainees and the critics will grow. There will be dynamics both toward the movement itself and toward the party center. The great fear of saying no to Begin, in my opinion, has begun to shrink. There is a certain awakening, I think that there is an awakening also in Gush Emunim, in the street, in the movement. I was glad to see today that half the party in fact said no to Begin. Therefore, I all of a sudden find myself not alone, and I see that I may be able to help--together with my friends--these things find expression in the form of a real struggle against the cabinet's policy. It is possible that it will cause a split of a part of the faction or a part of the movement.

[Qital] Do you take into account the fact that you are entering into a struggle at a time of intensive negotiations, when it is estimated that within a few weeks, or a few months, an agreement will be signed with Egypt? How will you fight in such times?

[Kohen] I think that precisely because of intensive negotiations I should be more intensive in my fight, because I think that the negotiations are bad. They will not bring peace and we will be the loser either way. Therefore, I think I will begin acting within the movement, within the branches and within the faction, in public, together with Gush Emunim and any other body which is today called the loyal Eretz Yisra'el, and I hope we have much more power than what Prime Minister Begin thinks we have, and the cabinet has much less power than it thinks it has. [end recording]

MK BEN ME'IR DISCUSSES FUTURE OF MAFDAL

TA280748Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The MAFDAL had great conflicts in anticipation of the vote in the Knesset, and when it ended, correspondent Razi Barqa'i asked MK Yehuda Ben Me'ir what now? [begin recording]

[Ben Me'ir] Within the framework of our participation in the cabinet, we will fight with all our might toward the carrying out of the agreements as we think they should be carried out, on the points which are important to us. We will fight on everything pertaining, for example, to the issue of the autonomy--the key to our future in Judaea and Samaria. We believe we must insure our presence and existence in Judaea and Samaria and the Jewish settlements there, and this issue is open. This is where MAFDAL, inside the cabinet, will fight its big fight. We shall lead this fight to insure that the rights of the existing settlements be kept throughout the negotiations, as well as the rights of new settlements and of the Jewish presence.

Also, with respect to the Rafah approaches settlements, by the way, we understood from the prime minister that he insisted that the Knesset accept the decision, and--as he pointed out at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, where we will raise the possibility of continuing to negotiate--a decision in principle exists, which is legal and effective and the will of the people. Nevertheless, we will work toward still trying to find out possibilities with As-Sadat to refrain from removing the settlements, if at all possible. [end recording]

ONE INJURED IN JERUSALEM EXPLOSION

TA271923Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Text] About 1/2 an hour ago a powerful explosive charge went off in the center of Jerusalem and initial reports say that one man was slightly injured.

Police affairs correspondent Dan Semama reports that the charge exploded in Hillel Street in the center of Jerusalem after being handled by the police robot. The police had received information about a suspicious object and a police van with the robot and police bomb disposal experts were sent to the site. The explosion occurred while the robot was handling the charge and after onlookers had been sent away.

A passerby in the vicinity was slightly injured.

The police combed the area in order to insure that there were no additional charges. As far as we know a lot of damage was caused to the fronts of shops and to cars parked nearby.

This is only an initial report and we will have additional details further on in the evening.

JUDAEA, SAMARIA SETTLEMENTS TO BE 'FLESHED OUT'

TA271323Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Sep 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Excerpts] Next week, Israel will begin reinforcing settlements in Judaea and Samaria. In the next few days, during the 3-month freeze on settlement activity, as Prime Minister Menahem Begin promised during the Camp David talks, a Nahal settlement will be established on the Golan Heights.

The prime minister told President Carter about the intention to establish the Nahal settlement "in order to prevent in advance any misunderstandings." As will be recalled, the prime minister made the decision concerning the freeze on settlements after he had found out what settlement plans for the near future were. He was told that in effect there is no plan for the immediate establishment of settlements, except for two Nahal footholds: one on the Golan Heights and the other in Haluza near Beersheva.

As for the Judaea and Samaria settlements, the cabinet intends to reinforce them even during the period of 3 months, because the commitment to refrain from settling referred only to new settlements.

In the consultations in Jerusalem, the prime minister said that it must be clear that Israel would act fervently to reinforce the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and on the Golan Heights. The subject will be in the hands of Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon. It has been learned that he intends to submit to the cabinet an operations plan for settlement which will be activated in 3 months, as far as new settlements are concerned. The cabinet is well aware of the fact that only by expanding the Judaea and Samaria settlements will it be possible to secure Israel a firm hold on these territories, apart from the Israeli military presence as agreed upon in the Camp David agreements.

WEIZMAN TO VISIT CAIRO AFTER YOM KIPPUR

TA280816Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The departure of the Israeli liaison delegation for Cairo has not yet been determined, our military correspondent Roni Dani'el reports. Earlier, it was reported that the delegation would leave today.

Our correspondent adds that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave for Cairo after Yom Kippur [9 October] for a preparation meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, General al-Jamasi. The two will discuss all the questions still open after the Camp David agreements.

One group of issues deals with the continuation of the negotiations. The other questions Al-Jamasi and Weizman will discuss will be the practical interpretation of the framework agreements, especially in the military field. One of the issues at hand is the determination of the exact lines along which the IDF will redeploy after it completes the withdrawal to the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line. Weizman and Al-Jamasi will also discuss the question of how the IDF camps will be transferred to the Egyptian Army and whether the Egyptians will pay for them.

Another issue to be discussed at the Al-Jamasi-Weizman meeting is determining Israeli and Egyptian shipping routes around the Sinai Peninsula and drawing flight routes for the two armies' aircraft. Another issue is the location of the new early warning stations to be established by both Israel and Egypt on either side of the new redeployment line and the part the United States will play in transferring intelligence information to the Israeli and Egyptian armies.

ARDAIAN APPOINTED MINISTER OF IMPERIAL COURT

ID261228Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dr Ali Qoli Ardalan was this morning appointed minister of the imperial court at an audience with the shahanshah. Following the audience, the imperial court minister supplied some details to representatives of the media on the 20-article charter governing the activity of members of the imperial family. The imperial court minister said that the charter specifically bans any activity which may be contrary to the status of the members of the imperial family.

MINISTER OUTLINES CHARTER ON BEHAVIOR OF IMPERIAL FAMILY

ID261232Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following his audience with the shahanshah this morning, the imperial court minister said:

[Ardalan--begin recording] As you know, the blessed command of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr has always been focused on the fact that the activity and behavior of the members of the imperial family should always be beyond reproach in every respect. For this reason, he instructed that a charter relating to the behavior and activity of the members of the imperial family be formulated with 20 clauses. Following the imperial assent on 2 June 1978, this charter was communicated to every member of the imperial family. On the blessed command of the shahanshah, today I will supply some details of the charter to the public.

As a preface I should point out that maximum care and exactitude has been exercised in preparing this charter. Every minute matter that might be contrary to the status of the imperial court family if not given due attention has been envisaged and noted. Of course, paying such attention to details does not mean that all the clauses included in the charter relate to instances of actual experience. Rather it is to meet the lofty intentions of the shahanshah, who wants the behavior of the members of the imperial family to be exemplary.

The fundamental criteria specified in clause two of the charter concerns refraining from any activity or behavior that may be contrary to the status of the members of the imperial family.

Another clause strictly forbids any kind of recommendation or exercise of influence with public officials for gains for themselves or others. Based on other clauses of the charter, members of the imperial family are forbidden from having any involvement in transactions, direct or indirect partnership in affairs relating to the government or public enterprises, or in domestic or foreign companies dealing with the government as a partner, or having any connection with land and assets belonging to the government, or accepting any post in the boards of directors of any companies, banking and insurance institutions whatsoever.

In parenthesis I should point out that this charter has been communicated for implementation, and, on the blessed command of his imperial majesty, the imperial court is responsible for careful supervision over the implementation of every clause of the charter.

Another matter that I deem it necessary to announce here is that on the blessed command of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, a commission composed of representatives of the imperial court and the office of the prime minister shall be assigned the duty of carrying out within 2 months the necessary investigations into the situation in any organizations, associations, councils, boards of trustees, foundations and similar organizations which are operating under the chairmanship, cochairmanship or supervision of members of the imperial family. The investigation will determine what aspect of the government's original executive responsibility and duty has been, in the course of time, in some way conferred on these organizations, and, once the relevant report has been prepared and approved, all such duties will be transferred to appropriate ministries and agencies. The imperial court will immediately contact the government to make arrangements for the selection of the members of the commission and for the transfer of these organizations within the appointed period. [end recording]

NEW RASTAKHIZ LEADER SAYS PARTY NOT BEING DISSOLVED

LD252240Y Tehran PARS in English 2212 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, PANA (PARS News Agency) 25 Sept--The Executive Board of the Rastakhiz Party elected Javad Sa'id as the new secretary general of the Rastakhiz Party today.

Speaking to reporters after the session, Sa'id categorically denied a rumour about the Rastakhiz Party being dissolved and said that the party's constitution did not allow the secretary general or the Executive Board to dissolve it.

He added that the present constitution still regarded the party as an all-liberation party, which was not compatible with the party's present situation.

NEW CURFEW HOURS ANNOUNCED IN ESFAHAN, AHVAZ

LD252052Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The respective martial law administrators of Esfahan, Ahvaz, Karaj and Qazvin have announced new curfew hours for these cities. Accordingly, the curfew hours in Esfahan will be from 2300 to 0500, in Ahvaz from 2400 to 0500, in Karaj from 2400 to 0430 and in Qazvin from 2400 to 0430.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS AMIN SPEECH AT 18 SEP RECEPTION FOR VAJPAYEE

LD261950 [Editorial Report LD] Kabul in English to South Asia at 1400 GMT on 19 September carries a report on the reception given by Hafizollah Amin, Afghan deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, in honor of the delegation led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, at the Foreign Ministry in Kabul on the evening of 18 September.

The radio carries Amin's speech, read by the announcer, at the reception. Amin welcomes the Indian delegation, speaking of the Afghan people's feelings of friendship and respect for the people of India. Amin goes on to speak of the historical and cultural ties linking the two peoples, and of the historical stage through which the Afghan people are now passing. He expresses the hope that their present contacts and talks will promote friendship and cooperation. He says the Afghan people are pleased by the achievements of the Indian people and wish them further successes.

He continues: "I take pleasure in mentioning that your (?proud) country was one of the first countries to recognize the new people's regime of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] established following the triumphant April 1978 revolution of the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the great son of our people, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan, and the creative leadership of the PDP and with the participation of the [words indistinct], party officers and soldiers in the armed forces, as well as other members of the party, and with the extensive support and (?independent) determination of the people of Afghanistan. This timely recognition reflects the appreciation by your people and government of the [words indistinct].

"Your Excellency, while being grateful for the friendly attitude and reaction of (?friendship) toward our people's revolution, I would like to state that the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA as outlined in the basic lines of the revolutionary (?theses of the party) and already declared by our great leader, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, is sufficiently clear. The DRA is determined to pursue sincerely an active and positive policy of nonalignment, by maintaining (?frank), friendly relations. The DRA seeks to strengthen and promote cooperation and peaceful coexistence with all countries of the world, particularly the countries of the region. [passage indistinct]. (?The considerable) expansion of friendly relations with your own country's government and the great people of India have positive effects on further strengthening peace in the region and in the world. Our (?true interest) in maintaining goodneighborly relations with our [word indistinct] neighbors, Iran and the People's Republic of China, is very well known.

"Your Excellency is aware of the peace-seeking position of the DRA with regard to the solution of the national issues of the Pakhtoon and Baluchi peoples (?in the context of the) historical background through friendly and peaceful negotiations and political understanding between the Governments of the DRA and Pakistan. We hope to succeed in the realization of this desire with realistic understanding and sincere goodwill, (?and) through negotiations with the Government of Pakistan in the light of the history of the region.

"The DRA and India are both (?peaceful) members of the nonaligned movement. The historical role of your country in further strengthening the nonaligned movement, (?geared toward peace and) [word indistinct], deserves to be mentioned. The successful conclusion of the recent conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, in which our two countries actively participated, once again showed the close association and unity of the nonaligned countries aimed at defending peace and independence and at (?promoting) the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and Zionism. I am pleased to note that the (?peoples) of our two countries are keenly interested in the successful conclusion of the next summit of the nonaligned countries in Havana and are prepared to cooperate in every possible way to insure its great success.

"In pursuit of the policy of active and positive nonalignment the Government of the DRA, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries of the world, will continue its sincere and [word indistinct] struggle aimed at insuring general and complete disarmament and international peace and security, [words indistinct] (?defense) of the struggle of the peoples languishing under colonial and alien domination for their right to self-determination and independence, elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, and at insuring a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupying and aggressive forces from all the occupied (?territories). [Words indistinct] in the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, including the right to establish a national independent state of their own, for the realization of which, in our view, the best possible means is the convening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East with the full participation of the PLO.

"This struggle of ours is also aimed at the elimination of military bases on the territory of others, and in the Indian Ocean, such as Diego Garcia, and the realization of the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, deepening and broadening the process of detente, and respect for and observance of the principles of the UN charter and of the universal declaration of human rights.

"The DRA supports the peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the will of the Korean people and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the southern part of Korea. In Africa, the aggressions against the freedom-loving peoples of Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique and the continuous attempts of imperialism and reaction aimed at intervening in the internal affairs of these countries and the [word indistinct] and deprivation of the [words indistinct] of (?oppressed) peoples [word indistinct], of Zimbabwe and Namibia are abhorrent to and condemned by peace-loving mankind. The fact that the (?oppressed) people of the continent are still (?burning in the flames) of racial discrimination and apartheid is (?a disgrace to mankind).

"The sufferings, tortures and deprivations being endured by the courageous people of Chile and the peoples of other Latin American countries as a result of the imperialist conspiracy have always been a matter for (?our) concern. It is for this reason that to insure human rights on a (?world level) the unity of all anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces is imperative.

"Both Afghanistan and India belong to the group of developing countries. [Words indistinct] (?we are compelled to emphasize) that our endeavors at a national level to accelerate the rate of our economic growth have been adversely affected by the unfavorable effects of the (?unequal world) economic order which is the legacy of the colonial era and its [words indistinct]. We hope that the developed countries, by adopting a positive attitude, will participate in the early establishment of a new economic order based on justice and equality and thus contribute to the further strengthening of international cooperation and understanding.

"In the field of domestic policy we are endeavoring to construct a society in which there is no oppression, in which there is no oppressor or oppressed, no master or servant, in which there is no oppressor or oppressed, no master or servant; (?a society) free of exploitation of man by man, (?where) all will equally enjoy their rights and democratic freedoms sincerely and with [words indistinct] so to be able to insure economic, social and political justice in the country, thus uprooting the oppression, illiteracy, poverty and backwardness which we inherited from the previous despotic regime."

Amin reviews the steps already taken in this direction and goes on: "However, (?with a) realistic analysis we are well aware that to (?assure) the economic development of our country and the establishment of a strong, independent and national economy we require the unconditional assistance of friendly countries. However, as our great leader Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki has emphasized time and again, and we firmly believe (?this), we would only welcome those forms of assistance which are unconnected to any kind of political or (?strategic purposes). India is [words indistinct] friendly country which has extended to us such sincere and unconditional assistance. We appreciate the reiteration of your country's readiness after our great revolution for [word indistinct] and expanding its economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan."

Amin concludes by again welcoming his Indian visitor and asking him to join him in a toast to the help being given by India, to the prosperity of India and further strengthening of Afghan-Indian friendship.

INDIA

NEPAL TO COORDINATE WATER USE TO CONTROL FLOODS

BK270918Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 78 BK

[Text] India and Nepal are likely to work out mutually beneficial schemes for using water resources to control floods and generate power. This was indicated by the industry minister, Mr George Fernandes, on his return home last night after a 3-day visit to Nepal. Mr Fernandes told newsmen that the idea of a meeting to evolve a package program for the purpose was discussed during his talks with the Nepalese leaders. It was also decided to have officials of the two countries in the planning commission and ministers of irrigation and power of both the countries. He said his talks were very useful in terms of coming to a greater understanding of the problems involved in the proper utilization of water resources.

Mr Fernandes said that the total investment involved in all the agreed projects including that of cement and paper and pulp plants will be rupees 1.8 billion. After completion of these projects, total industrial output of Nepal will be of the order of rupees 600 million. This is significant as at present Nepal's industrial output is of the order of only rupees 300 million.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR PEKING, STOPS IN CALCUTTA, RANGOON

BK261543Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 26 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista arrived in Rangoon today on his way to Peking for an official visit to China. Mr Bista was received at the Rangoon airport by Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister Brig Myint Maung and other high officials of Burma. Earlier, during a brief stopover in Calcutta Prime Minister Mr Bista told Indian newsmen that Nepal would be very happy at the normalization of relations between India and China. Mr Bista said if the relations between two big neighbors improve, that will certainly help the (?people) of Nepal.

The Prime Minister noted with satisfaction that the Janata government of India has adopted a positive attitude toward China, Nepal, and other neighboring countries, including Pakistan. Asked whether he would discuss Sino-Indian relations with Chinese leaders, Mr Bista said that regional development must come up. As regards cooperation with India in the field of flood control, Mr Bista said that Nepal has cooperated with India in the past and would also continue the cooperation in future.

Earlier in Katmandu, Prime Minister Bista was accorded a warm sendoff at Tribhuvan International Airport when he left for Rangoon en route to Peking for an official visit to China.

Prior to departure Prime Minister Bista was given a guard of honor by a contingent of the Royal Nepal Army at the Tribhuvan Airport. The chief justice, the National Panchayat chairman, the Raj Sabha Committee chairman, chairman of the back-to-village national campaign Central Committee and other distinguished persons were present at the airport.

BRIEFS

INDIAN SATELLITE FOR FLOOD FORECASTING--New Delhi, Sep 25 (PTI)--The Indian satellite for earth observations, which will be in orbit this year, will be used to conduct an experiment in flood forecasting data collection, says a press release. The flood forecasting organisation will use the data collection platforms at Patna, Delhi and Ahmedabad. At Patna, for example, the Ganges level will be recorded on water level sensors which are being built in India. The satellite will transmit it to a central place. The forecasting organisation has planned to participate in INSAT-I, which would provide facilities for communication, TV and meteorological observations. This would help in collection of data from remote areas. A programme to procure micro-computers to analyse data and formulate forecasts is also being implemented. [Text] [Bombay PTI in English 0938 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK]